

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,452

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1974

Established 1887

## West Germans Beat Dutch For World Cup

FRANK BECKENBAUER, captain of the West German soccer team, holding the World Cup trophy aloft yesterday after his team defeated the Netherlands, 2-1. The Germans, stunned by a penalty goal in the first minute of play, came back on a penalty kick by Paul Breitner and a goal by Gerd Mueller in the first half, then held on through a withering Dutch attack in the second half for the victory.

At Wimbledon, America's Jimmy Connors, 21, overwhelmed Australian veteran Ken Rosewall, 36, to capture the men's singles final Saturday, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4. It was just a day after Connors' fiancée Chris Evert captured the women's singles championships. Stories on pages 12 and 13.



## Austerity Initiated In Italy

Cabinet Boosts Taxes, Gas Price

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, July 7 (NYT).—The government presented the nation yesterday with a long overdue package of austerity decrees that will cost Italians an average of \$100 in new taxes during the next 12 months and probably will cause a sharp increase in the cost of living.

"The measures mean sacrifices for Italians," Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said after a three-hour cabinet meeting. "They are necessary to lift Italy out of the grave economic difficulties in which it is enveloped."

The minister added: "If we did not have the courage for unpopular measures now, we would have to face even graver consequences later."

The decrees, among other things, raised the already high price of gasoline and introduced a special tax on all autos, motorcycles, pleasure craft and private airplanes. The emergency measures also increased the value-added tax on beef and other basic consumer items from 6 per cent to 18 per cent.

### Heated Discussions

The austerity package was heatedly discussed for a month among the government, the political parties, parliament and the labor unions.

Italy's powerful unions declared Thursday that they considered the proposed measures unfair to the working class and announced a series of strikes and other protests.

The emergency package is designed to siphon \$5 billion off the nation's purchasing power between now and July, 1975, to fight inflation at present running at 20 per cent annually—and reduce imports of beef and other consumer goods.

Huge meat purchases abroad during the last several months have dangerously widened Italy's foreign-trade gap. This compounded the consequences of the quadrupled price of the crude oil that Italy must buy from foreign producers, mainly Middle Eastern countries, to meet its energy needs.

The measures hitting the Italian motorist are aimed not only at raising new revenue, but also at curbing nonessential consumption of gasoline.

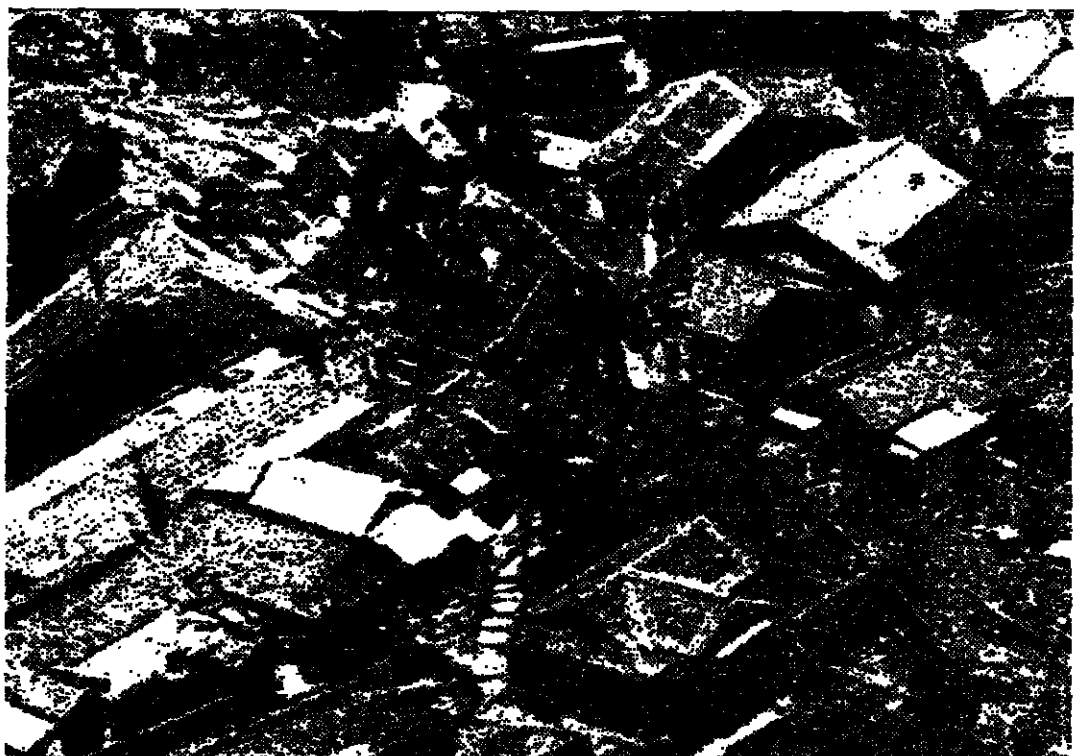
### Coupons Restored

Gasoline prices went up as of midnight yesterday. A gallon of premium grade fuel that had been 1,040 lire (\$1.60) now costs \$1.85.

However, the government reintroduced out-rate gasoline coupons for foreign tourists and Italian migrant workers living abroad. The coupon system, which in the past contributed to the success of Italy's travel industry, was suspended when the world energy crisis hit this country last autumn.

The tax for motor vehicles, in addition to the regular license fee, ranges from about \$30 for a light motorcycle to approximately \$300 for big automobiles. Motorcycles are exempt from the new burden. Yachts and other pleasure craft and private planes are subject to considerably higher supplementary taxation than cars.

The government also revised the income-tax structure, increasing the tax load for high incomes, and tightened other fiscal regulations. The value-added tax on alcoholic beverages and such luxury goods as perfumes, jewelry and fur coats is rising from 18 per cent to 30 per cent.



Heavy rainfalls triggered by Typhoon Gilda hit western and southern Japan this week-end, leaving 36 people dead, 50 injured and 45 missing. Landslides struck Uchinomi on Shodo Island, shown in photo, where 40 homes were damaged and 15 people killed.

## In Vote for Japan's Upper House

## Tanaka's Party Takes Early Lead

TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka's ruling Liberal Democratic party took an early lead today in elections for Japan's parliamentary upper house. The results are expected to serve as a barometer of the popularity of Mr. Tanaka's pro-Western policies.

With nearly one-third of the polls reported, mainly from conservative rural districts, the Liberal Democrats had won 37 seats; the Socialists, 11; the Communists, 2, and independents, 4. On the basis of the returns, the Liberal Democrats were expected to maintain or slightly increase their eight-seat margin in the house.

At stake are 130 seats in the 252-seat House of Councillors, a type of watchdog body in the Diet. Mr. Tanaka's party must win 65 seats to maintain its majority. Seventy of the party's 134 seats were contested.

Legislative power in Japan is vested in the 481-seat lower house, or House of Representatives, and the upper house can only delay the enactment of laws passed by the lower house. The current election, however, was expected to indicate opposition party strength after a quarter-century of rule by two Western factions of the Liberal Democrats.

More than 54 per cent of the eligible Japanese voted, a high turnout attributed to severe inflation, soaring prices, the energy crisis and pollution.

The polls throughout the country closed at 7 p.m., and counting of ballots began in rural areas an hour later. Tallying the votes in Tokyo and other major cities, however, was not to begin before tomorrow morning, and the final result will not be known until early Tuesday, officials said.

Elections for half the six-year term, upper house seats are held every third year. Three-fifths of the seats are contested on a local district basis, and two-fifths on a national precinct basis.

The Socialist party, the top opposition party, which now holds 59 seats, has 26 seats up for election and 37 candidates; the Buddhist Komeito, 33, 13 and 45; the Democratic Socialist party 11, 6 and 14; and the Communist party 11, 4 and 53.

The Liberal Democrats have a comfortable majority of 279 seats in the lower house, which is elected every four years. The next House of Representatives election will be in the fall of 1975, unless Mr. Tanaka is forced to call them sooner.

**Typhoon Hits Japan**  
TOKYO, July 7 (AP).—Heavy rainfalls of up to 12 inches produced by a typhoon lashed western and southern Japan yesterday and today and caused 36 deaths, the Japanese national police agency said today.

The agency said the typhoon, packing 65-mile-an-hour winds, injured 50 persons; 45 were reported to be missing.

The typhoon destroyed 228 homes and flooded more than 30,000.

**Belgian Poll Says 72% Support Tindemans**  
BRUSSELS, July 7 (Reuters).—More than 72 per cent of Belgians are satisfied with Premier Leo Tindemans, according to an opinion poll published Friday.

The poll, conducted by the University Institute for Public Opinion, showed that 72.3 per cent of those interviewed were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the Premier.

## Portugal Decrees Reforms

Economic, Social Measures Bared

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 7 (NYT).—An extensive economic and social program considered crucial to the success of Portugal's new democracy was announced here yesterday.

The series of decrees was published after five weeks of intensive study and cabinet meetings amid alarms over the general business outlook, labor unrest, soaring inflation and deficits in public finances.

The new measures are the most important taken since the provisional government came into office three weeks after a military coup overthrew the dictatorial regime on April 25. The measures combine economic incentives with attempts to establish greater social justice in a country where political repression was accompanied by great extremes of wealth and of poverty.

The measures were drawn up under the direction of Vasco Vieira de Almeida, the 42-year-old minister of economic coordination, a former banker and economist who has become one of the most dynamic figures in the new regime. At a news conference on Friday night, he warned the Portuguese that their new freedom required discipline and responsibility and appealed for cooperation to meet the challenge of constructing a new country.

### Highest Inflation Rate

He pointed out that Portugal was faced with the contradictory need of controlling "the highest rate of inflation in Europe"—about 30 per cent—while expanding the economy. At the same time, he sought to put an end to a fear held by both native and foreign businessmen—that the April revolution, which has brought leftists into political power, spelled the end of capitalism in Portugal. He said the private sector had a vital role to play and he denied any intention to assume state ownership, except for those industries involved in national defense.

Among the major measures are:

- Incentives for greater bank-credit facilities for investment through an increase in interest rates for savings accounts and a lowering of reserve requirements for banks.

- More effective control of prices of raw materials and food at production levels rather than at retail levels, where controls are difficult to enforce. Stimulation of farm production to replace high-priced imports on which the country heavily depends.

- Incentives for low-cost housing construction to relieve the housing shortage, depress the high level of rents and provide work for the unemployed. Public works projects will also be pushed.

- An increase in taxes on higher incomes, on farm land not being exploited and on urban building sites being kept idle for speculative purposes. "An increase in taxes on luxury goods also be imposed on luxury goods."

- An increase in wages for low-paid government, civil and military employees. A minimum wage has already been set for private industry and the minister indicated further wage increases would depend on increases in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Turks Welcome U.S. Aid in Ending Opium Smuggling

ANKARA, July 7 (AP).—The Turkish government today said it would welcome any help the United States might offer in controlling the outflow of illegal opium from Turkish poppy fields. Relations between the two countries became strained after Premier Bulent Ecevit's government announced last Monday that Turkey was lifting a ban on opium poppy cultivation that was imposed in 1971 at the urging of the United States.

In pushing for the ban, American authorities claimed that 80 per cent of the heroin, an opium derivative, reaching addicts in the United States came from Turkish poppy fields. Deputy Premier Nejmeddin Erbakan issued a statement saying, "It is natural that we will welcome any American approaches to supervise the controlled growing of poppy seeds." Mr. Erbakan said the decision to resume poppy cultivation resulted from a growing demand by importing countries for high-quality Turkish opium stock used in medical products.

## To Develop U.S. Consensus on Purposes Kissinger Said to Seek Arms Debate

By Murray Friedman

MUNICH, July 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, concerned that Soviet-American nuclear negotiations are bogged down in a "numbers" game following the Moscow summit, is said to believe that a basic national debate is necessary to explore the purposes of U.S. military power in an era of détente. Mr. Kissinger is described as

convinced that the United States must develop a consensus among political and military leaders on the political purposes behind the use of nuclear weaponry. His objective is to look beyond what he decries as a debate too narrowly centered on nuclear "numbers" by what he regards as many shortsighted participants and critics.

These views, together with important new details on what hap-

pened behind the scenes in Moscow, were made known as Mr. Kissinger reached this West German city from Rome yesterday on his round of Western European capitals to report on the summit talks that ended Wednesday.

Mr. Kissinger, at the conclusion of the Moscow summit, said that any search for security in nuclear superiority is an illusion. He said that "both sides have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint."

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger denied in Washington the same day that the Pentagon stood in the way of more significant accords than those reached in Moscow.

Amazed at Criticism

The Kissinger theme of concern as it is developing during his week of travel around Western Europe is that the problem is not just, or primarily, the military establishment on either side, but broader national attitudes. He is reportedly amazed at criticism by U.S. "hawks" that the inability to make more spectacular progress at the summit talks shows that the arms race will go on unchecked and by liberals who complain that the modest successes reached in Moscow prove that "Watergate has ruined the Nixon administration's ability to conduct foreign policy."

Instead, Mr. Kissinger contends that President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev had more profound discussions about nuclear weaponry and strategy than any other leaders, and that, for the first time since the initial Moscow summit in 1972, the two superpowers, at the top leadership level are doing something more than simply haggling over numbers and generalities.

President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev themselves took the initiative at the point of a potential stalemate during the summit conference to establish the framework (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Clash on Private Patients Negotiations Produce Truce In British Hospitals Dispute

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 7 (NYT).—Fleeced by budget cuts and rising costs, including wage demands, Britain's National Health Service is embroiled in a battle over the compromise that allowed it to be started a quarter of a century ago.

At issue is the use of public hospitals for the treatment of private, fee-paying patients. In private, fee-paying patients, it is said, have been treated for more than 200 hospitals, workers in the institutions refused to care for such patients.

A temporary truce was reached yesterday after 10 hours of negotiation among the hospital workers' leaders, doctors' representatives and Barbara Castle, the secretary of state for social services.

The workers agreed to suspend their boycott, which had led some hospitals to close their private wards and had forced others to halt the admission of private patients. Representatives of the hospitals' senior medical staffs, who favor the maintenance of private wards, agreed to call off slowdown intended as a counter-attack. A government committee reportedly will speed up the study ways to phase out private care in public hospitals.

### Government Dilemma

The Labor government is in an awkward position, committed to ending private treatment in public hospitals, but without immediate plans for doing so. On the face of it, the controversy is a small one. Only about 1 per cent of the patients in Britain's public hospitals—high make up the bulk of the capital system and include all the major institutions—are there on a private basis. They pay for their rooms and their doctors. There is, limited under the national health program, pay no fees. The health Service is financed in part by universal payroll deductions and in part from local taxes.

But the arguments over private care have a deep political significance. There are those who believe that Britain's mixture of capitalism and socialism—with sharp class and economic differences and with large-scale but impoverished social services—must be replaced by something

more radical and egalitarian. Opposing them are those who believe that radical solutions will make the country's difficulties worse. It is an argument that is going on more fiercely now, in the present economic crisis, than at any time since the Labor party came to power at the end of World War II and instituted the National Health Service, perhaps its greatest achievement.

Labour's Aneurin Bevan, who has since died, proposed a health service extending free medical and hospital care to everyone in Britain. The radical concept was met initially by the hostility of virtually the entire medical profession.

Bevan reduced this opposition by making a key concession—letting specialists combine their salaries with private work with the National Health Service with private work, which included the use of private wards in public hospitals.

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### With 51% Share of North Sea Wells

## Laborites Said to Prepare to Nationalize Oil

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The Labor government has decided to nationalize Britain's North Sea oil fields, the Sunday Telegraph newspaper reported today. Government officials declined comment, but some oil company officials warned that the reported plan will endanger development of the fields.

The Telegraph, which supports the Conservative party, said that the Labor government has decided on a sweeping nationalization program for the North Sea fields and will announce it shortly.

Nationalization is a political issue in Britain and any plan affecting the North Sea oil and gas fields will face opposition from the Conservatives and from the oil concerns drilling off Britain's east coast. Many of these firms are controlled by U.S. interests.

Labor has long campaigned for

the state to get a bigger share in the North Sea fields. The campaign has been heightened by the energy crisis which virtually all the oil, hopes by 1980 to be able to produce from the North Sea at least the 100 million tons it uses every year. The first commercial flow from the fields is due late this year.

The minority Labor government opened negotiations with the oil companies when it took office in March. The oil companies were said to have realized they would have to make concessions and some industry sources reported that they were willing to accept taxation on up to 80 per cent of their earnings. But they balked at a state take-over.

A major factor in Labor's plans, as reported by the Telegraph, is the prospect of a general election this fall. Labor, the paper said,

is ready to make the nationalization plan a major campaign issue. The Telegraph said Energy Secretary Eric Varley would propose four main points, with the state:

- Taking a majority holding in all North Sea operations, probably 51 per cent.
- Increasing greatly the cost of developing licenses awarded to oil groups for prospecting and production rights.
- Setting up a state-owned purchasing organization, to which companies operating in the North Sea will have to sell their oil.
- Insuring that a substantial part of the North Sea profits go to Scotland, apparently to counter the upsurge of Scottish nationalism that hurt Labor in the Feb. 28 national election. The nationalists say that the oil fields off Scotland belong to that country, not to Britain as a whole.



Big Base Planned for Tinian

Marianas Islands May Obtain U.S. Commonwealth Status

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 7 (UPI).—The United States is on the verge of acquiring the first permanent addition to its territory since the purchase of the Virgin Islands half a century ago. The new American domain is the proposed "Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana," a thinly populated island chain 5,000 miles southwest of California.

Army, Cabinet Press Talks In Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, July 7 (UPI).

—The army and the cabinet renewed their efforts today to form a compromise government to run the country and end a 10-day-old military take-over of Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie called the parliament into special session tomorrow to push through a new constitution granting extensive power to the people for the first time and stripping the monarch of many of his traditional rights.

They [the cabinet] have the authority, but we have the power," a member of the army's central committee said in an interview. "What we must do now is to integrate these two things into a viable government."

Meanwhile, the army has named the defense minister, Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe, as the number-one person on its wanted list. Western diplomats said yesterday.

Since seizing power, the military has conducted a roundup of prominent Ethiopians it accused of corruption under former governments, but Gen. Abebe apparently slipped through the military dragnet of the capital city.

The central committee directed the army take-over and is comprised of an unknown number of military personnel ranging in rank from private to major. Little else is known of their personalities or aims.

"That would be too dangerous for our movement at this stage," the committee member said when asked to identify other members during the interview.

"We do not want bloodshed," the officer said. "Ours is a peaceful movement dedicated to a new constitution. We are meeting with cabinet representatives constantly. But I don't know how long it will take before the country is returned to normal."

The army is also continuing to arrest Ethiopians suspected of corruption, but the officer said: "I cannot release the list of men on our most wanted list. But we have not arrested any members of the royal family—a reference to reports last week the army had detained Haile Selassie's grandson, Rear Adm. Eskinder Desta.

The Emperor attended early morning church services and then retired to his palace for what aides said would be a day of relaxation. In a statement last night, the Emperor for the first time publicly backed the wave of army arrests, saying: "Among the causes of unrest are the selfish motives and greed for power among government officials."

He also recalled the parliament from a summer recess to begin work on approving a new constitution which the army demanded as one condition for its eventual withdrawal from key installations in Addis Ababa.

Hungary Reports Use Of Birth Pill Rising

BUDAPEST, July 7 (Reuters).

—Hungarian women are turning increasingly to the contraceptive pill as an alternative to abortion to restrict the size of their families, according to official statistics.

An average of 362,000 women each month took the pill during the first half of this year, 54 per cent more than in the same period last year. Abortions dropped by 40 per cent to 53,000 during the same six months. The government introduced strict curbs on abortion last October to counter a dwindling birth rate.

Negotiations which have taken place without much notice over the last 14 months recently have resolved nearly all the fundamental questions between representatives of the islanders and the official U.S. delegation headed by special presidential representative Franklin Williams. In an interview last week, Mr. Williams said he hopes for agreement on final terms this fall and their submission to Congress possibly in the first days of next year.

The major reason for U.S. interest in the new territory is the Pentagon's plan to build a \$300-million air-naval base on Tinian, the flat-topped volcanic island from which the U.S. Air Force launched its 1945 atomic-bomb raids on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, which used Tinian and nearby Saipan as major bases until pushed off by U.S. landings in World War II, is 1,500 miles to the north.

Mr. Williams, chairman of the San Francisco-based Asia Foundation, said the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Defense Department have officially determined a national "requirement" for the Tinian base, "including air operations and forward deployment of war material and war reserves." According to Mr. Williams, President Nixon approved the plan in 1971 and reaffirmed it in 1972 following a National Security Council review.

2,500-Man Garrison

So far, Congress has not been asked to authorize either the proposed base on Tinian or commonwealth status for the Northern Mariana chain of which the island is a part. Nevertheless, detailed planning for construction of the base is far along, including projections of a permanent garrison of 2,500 men plus dependents.

As part of the commonwealth negotiations, the United States has "tentatively agreed" to pay \$18.5 million yearly for seven years plus \$3 million yearly in federal services to support the region. The population of the proposed "commonwealth" would be about 14,000.

Mr. Williams said he has consulted informally on the plan with key lawmakers, who "led me to believe Congress is favorably disposed and encouraged me in our efforts."

The proposed Tinian base and the U.S. installations on nearby Guam (U.S. territory acquired from the Spanish in 1898) are widely expected to be the American "fallback position" in the western Pacific when and if U.S. forces leave South Korea, mainland Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Taiwan and other present base areas."

No Plans to Redeploy

Mr. Williams said there are "no present plans" to redeploy major or rotational units to Tinian from elsewhere in Asia but did not deny that this would be a possibility. "The plans are to go forward [with the Tinian base] regardless of whether we redeploy," he said.

Most of the residents of Tinian, Saipan and the other inhabited parts of the proposed "Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana" are believed to be in favor of permanent affiliation with the United States. However, no test votes have been taken recently and a proposed referendum on Tinian alone was vetoed by U.S. authorities early this year, on grounds that this is a decision for the entire Northern Mariana chain.

Since the end of World War II, the Northern Marianas and other parts of the vast mid-Pacific empire of Micronesia have been administered by the United States as a trusteeship under United Nations auspices.



CABINET MEETING—Isabel Peron holds first meeting with cabinet Friday since becoming Argentine President.

Two Ex-Policemen 'Confessed'

Lisbon Said to Hold 3 in Delgado Killing

LISBON, July 7 (NYT).—At least three persons are reported under arrest here on charges of having participated in Portugal's most notorious political crime—the slaying of Gen. Humberto Delgado, once the leader of opposition to the ousted dictatorship. Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a former attorney to the Delgado family, announced last week at a political rally that two members of the old regime's political police were held in Caxias Prison near Lisbon had confessed to taking part in the killing.



Humberto Delgado.

confessions, saying that the testimony of the two men was contradictory.

The circumstances surrounding Gen. Delgado's death have been murky from the beginning. The general tried to capture the presidency in the 1958 election. After his defeat, he turned to plotting and traveled widely to gather support.

Lured Into Trap? In Badajoz in 1965, he is believed to have been lured into a trap by the Portuguese secret police with the help of Spanish colleagues. An inquiry by a Spanish magistrate was dropped after the Portuguese government refused to cooperate and the Spanish police showed reluctance to have the inquiry continue.

Four men were believed to have participated in the actual slaying but more are thought to have been involved in the plot against the general.

The Spanish investigation showed that a Portuguese border official escorted four men into Spain near Badajoz on the morning of the general's death. The men, traveling under false passports, returned to Portugal in the evening.

The Spanish investigators concluded that the four men had intended to kidnap Gen. Delgado but that he had been killed while resisting.

Portugal Announces Program Of Economic, Social Reform

(Continued from Page 1) productivity. A decrease in working hours was ruled out.

• Limitations on the right to strike, principally to eliminate wildcat walkouts, and on employer lockouts, and the establishment of procedures for collective bargaining.

• The establishment of various categories of industry in which the state will exercise either majority control, in the case of plants working for defense, or supervision in the establishment of programs of production, in the case of basic industries including mining, energy, transport, petrochemicals and steel.

• Small and medium-sized industries will be helped by a special institute which will encourage mergers. Another will be set up to revamp or launch new industries where private investment is lacking.

• Foreign investment will be encouraged as long as it is not speculative and respects national needs. Administrative procedures will be greatly simplified.

Private Talks Start

LISBON, July 7 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares said yesterday that the Portuguese government has begun private talks

with liberation movements in its African colonies in an attempt to find peace.

He indicated the government has switched from formal conferences to what he called "confidential contacts" in an effort to solve the country's dilemma over Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, called Guinea-Bissau by the insurgents.

He said he expects the contacts to produce "positive results soon, especially in Guinea."

Mr. Soares said there was no fixed date for the resumption of formal cease-fire talks with the African party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands. Talks between the Portuguese government and the PAIGC broke off after meetings in London and Algiers.

The foreign minister also indicated that talks "scheduled" in principle before July 15 with Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement, would not take place by that date.

Kissinger Is Said to Believe U.S. Needs to Review Power

(Continued from Page 1) for a midterm nuclear arms limitation accord that could extend to 1985, a senior U.S. official emphasized.

During these private attempts to set a new pattern, it was disclosed, Mr. Kissinger had a discussion with a powerful member of the Soviet Politburo, Dmitri Ustinov, who previously has not been identified with such subjects as nuclear arms limitation. Mr. Ustinov is the Politburo member in charge of defense industry and space.

Twice Delayed Mr. Kissinger's discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko twice were delayed during the most critical days of negotiation, Monday and Tuesday, because of meetings of the Soviet Politburo to examine the idea of a nuclear accord which would run for about 10 years.

It was disclosed yesterday by U.S. officials that an illustrative range of possible limitations on nuclear weapons—with examples of numbers—not mentioned by the United States to the Soviet Union.

The main thrust of the U.S. contention, which Mr. Kissinger is pursuing actively, is that numbers alone do not provide security for either side. The Soviet concern, Mr. Kissinger is emphasizing in his rounds of talks, is still overwhelmingly focused on Russian inferiority in number of warheads deployed compared to the United States while military leaders and their supporters in Congress are alarmed about the

News Analysis

Chou Hospitalization Report: New Sign of Power Struggle

By Robert S. Egan

HONG KONG, July 7.—Peking's acknowledgment that Premier Chou En-lai has been hospitalized is another strong indication that a bitter fight for power is convulsing China's leadership.

Coupled with other evidence, the manner of the announcement is a sign that factions in the Communist hierarchy are struggling to seize power that has been relinquished—largely by defeat—by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who is 80 and ailing. Even if temporary, the retreat of Premier Chou, 78, from full authority may shake what little stability still exists among the upper echelons of the Communist party and the government.

The big question for China and the outside world: Can the power struggle be confined to the ranks of the party and the government, or will it spill over into widespread disorder by involving the public?

There already are disturbing signs that the "leftists" are not content with stepping up their verbal assaults on Premier Chou and his "moderate" faction. The extremists are trying to organize an "urban people's militia" which could fill the violent role that the adolescent Red Guards had during the last big power struggle, the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-68.

U.S. Senators' Visit Peking's acknowledgment that Mr. Chou was in a hospital was made on Saturday in a dispatch of the official Chinese news agency. The report said that U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., had written Mr. Chou at his sickbed in a hospital on Friday.

The senator commented that the Premier was mentally alert and appeared to be recovering from his recent illness. Mr. Chou cut back his schedule in mid-May, declaring that he was "ill because of old age." He has made no public appearances since the beginning of June.

Less than 24 hours before the news agency's announcement, the Foreign Ministry had issued a flat denial that the Premier was dead or hospitalized, as Peking rumor had reported.

The Foreign Ministry is considered the government unit that is most loyal to Mr. Chou, while the Chinese news agency is thought to be dominated by supporters of the "leftists."

The Premier obviously decided that his admission to a hospital could no longer be concealed. Besides, he clearly wished to see presidential contender Jackson. But the news agency's flat denial was highly embarrassing to the moderates. It has undercut Mr. Chou's "weighty" how badly, no one can yet say.

Mr. Chou's illness has been the key development in Chinese politics in the last several months. It not only threatens to remove the individual who has maintained a consistent internal and ex-

ternal policy, it also indicates most strongly that both Premier Chou and Chairman Mao could vanish from the political stage.

Consentation Seen

China specialists believe that the public announcement of the Premier's hospitalization will cause consternation among his supporters, who may begin seeking another leader to follow.

Mr. Chou may have intended to demonstrate that, despite hospitalization, his control was not serious. But the Chinese have been made forcibly aware that, whatever his condition today, the septuagenarian could be much worse tomorrow—and, perhaps, dead the following day.

Curiously, the new crisis occurs when the moderates have been counterattacking strongly—and it appeared successfully—against the radicals. Communist party organs' editorials on July 1's 33d anniversary of the party's founding had emphasized one theme—unity. The "present struggle," those organs had stated, must be conducted under firm control of the established party structure. The articles demanded obedience to party discipline and national laws.

The centerist publications were responding to increasing leftist belligerence in local publications and meetings. Recently, the Shanghai monthly Study and Criticism has been more and more scolded.

Factions Reported

The leftist-controlled organ declared, in the most recent issue to reach Hong Kong: "Within the (regular) party, there are many (regular) factions. In Peking's terminology, stating the existence of 'factions' within the theoretically seamless unity of the Communist party means that those factions are fighting bitterly against each other."

Study and Criticism also demanded: "Expel the representatives of the landlord, capitalist class who have wormed their way into the party." Premier Chou is the chief figure in the present hierarchy whose family contained both landlords and capitalists.

The next issue of the leftist journal, not yet available in full in Hong Kong, went further in an attack on Wang Ming, a former secretary-general of the Communist party who recently died in exile in Moscow. Wang Ming, the magazine said, had been an architect of the incorrect policy of uniting with the Nationalists against the Japanese in the 1930s. The magazine went on to denounce that policy. Every Chinese knows that Mr. Chou was the chief negotiator of the united front with the Nationalists and was, subsequently, the Communist's quasi-diplomatic representative in Chungking. The Nationalists' wartime capital.

© 1974, August Times.

Soviet Press Lauds Results Of Nixon-Brezhnev Meeting

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, July 7 (NYT).—The Soviet press, rebutting some Western assessments, today underscored what Pravda called the "weighty and constructive results" of President Nixon's talks here with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In the main front-page editorial, Pravda asserted that the complex of agreements signed here "signifies an essential movement forward on the path of strengthening peace and mutual trust."

It called the summit meeting "an important new milestone" in Soviet-American relations, ignoring the unresolved deadlock in negotiations on curbing the offensive nuclear arms race and the spread of multi-headed missiles.

Privately, Soviet officials and other Communist party leaders avoided such fulsome praise but were relieved that the meeting had come off as well as it did despite the Watergate scandal in Washington and the threat of impeachment against President Nixon.

These Soviet sources were pleased that the reality of Soviet-American meetings at the highest level has been affirmed, as Pravda noted in its first major commentary on the latest Nixon-Brezhnev meeting.

Collectivity Stressed "A new meeting is planned next year," said Georgi Ratzan, the chief of Pravda's American department. "This shows that such meetings have become an established practice."

The editorial also played up the collective nature of some of the talks, with Mr. Nixon. At one point it ostentatiously listed the participants as Mr. Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. "This is in keeping with some of the photographic treatment of the meetings. The front-page pictures in newspapers alternately showed Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon talking or signing documents, or the four Soviet leaders bidding him farewell at the airport."

Yesterday, the Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued their customary statement "fully approving" the results of the summit conference. Today, Pravda supplied a portion by signifying that a portion

of the Western press had been so impressed with the results that it had "reached a unanimous conclusion to the more positive conclusion that détente is alive and well" in Moscow.

Nixon Weighs Visit to Japan For August

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., July 7 (UPI).—President Nixon may travel to Japan in August, according to White House aides, and is contemplating another European trip this fall.

Mr. Nixon appears determined to keep the spotlight this summer on foreign policy, which he believes is his strong suit in offsetting adverse public opinion resulting from the impeachment inquiry.

The President journeyed to the Middle East and the Soviet Union since June 10 despite an attack of thrombophlebitis which caused swelling in his left leg.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, quoting the President, said "He said to tell you he is in good condition."

He Feels Fine

Mr. Ziegler asked about the permanent blood clot in a vein of Mr. Nixon's left leg, said: "He feels fine. He's getting exercise and working in the morning. He's catching up on his rest."

The chief White House physician, Army Maj. Gen. Walter Tkach, confirmed on Thursday that Mr. Nixon knew there was "an outside chance" that the condition could take his life "almost a month ago, when the clot was discovered as Mr. Nixon was on his way to the Middle East."

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon yesterday morning telephoned Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was in Rome, to see Pope Paul VI and Italian leaders as part of a round of meetings with Western European officials to provide briefings on Mr. Nixon's summit talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Nixon that he "was feeling very good" reaction to the summit in his consultations, Mr. Ziegler said.

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**'Finds' Near Jericho Reported by Israelis**

TEL AVIV, July 7 (Reuters).—Israeli archaeologists said today they had discovered a network of fortifications north of the biblical city of Jericho dating to the 9th century BC.

Ze'ev Yerin, an archaeologist attached to the Israeli West Bank military government, said that the remains of living quarters on the site indicated that they had been burned down and rebuilt twice. The find was made near the Damiya Bridge on the Jordan River in Israeli-occupied West Bank territory.

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**Indian Flood Toll Is 66**

NEW DELHI, July 7 (AP).—Bombay was returning to normal today following floods that claimed 66 lives in Bombay State—42 in Bombay itself and 24 in the Raigarh District, 150 miles to the south.

**Schmidt, Kissinger Confer**

MUNICH, July 7 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed today that the European security conference could be completed before the end of 1974, Mr. Schmidt's spokesman reported.

If the security talks under way in Geneva are successful, then a summit conference is likely to follow, spokesman Klaus Boelling reported after Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schmidt met for 95 minutes.

Both then attended the World Cup soccer championship match in the Olympic Stadium here between West Germany and the Netherlands.

Mr. Boelling said that the consultations were "very open and friendly."

In Rome yesterday, Mr. Kissinger talked with Pope Paul VI. The Vatican gave out few details, but it was believed the Pontiff sounded out Mr. Kissinger's views on how to resolve a Vatican-Israeli impasse over the future of Jerusalem.

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هكذا من الأصل







## In 'Flap' Revealed by Senator

## CIA Ended Mexico Cover After Angry Agent Quit

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—A veteran Central Intelligence Agency covert agent, who resigned in 1969 to protest U.S. policies in Latin America, figured centrally in the closing of a Mexico City "cover" office operated by a Washington-based public relations firm, Robert R. Mullen & Co.

The former agent, Philip Agee, was the unidentified subject of a cryptic reference to a "WH flap" in a recently released Watergate report of Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn.

Mr. Agee served in the Western Hemisphere "WH" Division of the CIA's clandestine services in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Mexico from 1969 to 1969, when he resigned from the agency, according to informed nongovernmental sources.

Since leaving the CIA, it was further learned, Mr. Agee, who is living abroad, made several trips to Cuba where, according to an acquaintance, he was engaged in "research."

An earlier published report that a former CIA official—now known to be a reference to Mr. Agee—had passed information to Soviet intelligence officials, was termed "nonsense" later by informed sources.

The CIA ended the previously undisclosed Mullen Co. cover in Mexico City after becoming fearful that Mr. Agee might publicly reveal its secret intelligence role.

Sen. Baker for months has been pursuing the possibility of CIA involvement in the Watergate scandal. President Nixon justified the intervention of top White House aides in the July 1972 FBI investigation of Nixon re-election fund "laundering" through Mexico on grounds that an FBI probe might expose covert CIA activities.

CIA Director William Colby, in a written response to Sen. Baker's report last week, said that "the Western Hemisphere flap" had no relationship to Watergate.

It was presumably a response to the observation in the Baker re-

port that the CIA had failed to explain the "significance" of the flap "to Watergate developments."

The CIA acknowledged to Sen. Baker's investigators that the Western Hemisphere "flap" threatened to "compromise Western Hemisphere (CIA) operations." And without specifically alluding to the Agee-Mullen episode, the CIA further told Sen. Baker that its efforts to "terminate projects and move assets (cover operations) subject to compromise... were closely held even within the agency in order to protect these efforts."

The first reference to a "WH flap" was made in a July 10, 1972, memorandum by CIA official Martin Lukasky, summarizing the agency's relationship with the Mullen public relations firm. It was cited in the Baker report as one of the aspects of the case that required further investigation. Mr. Lukasky was the CIA "case officer" for Robert Bennett, the president of Mullen and son of Sen. Wallace Bennett, R-Utah.

CIA officials refused to comment on any aspects of the Agee resignation or the circumstances of the closing of the Mullen office in Mexico City.

Government spokesmen refused comment on whether the episode was the basis for President Nixon's publicly stated concern early in the Watergate case over exposure of covert CIA operations in Mexico.

Within six days of the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972, the President directed his two chief aides at the time—H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman—to "insure that the investigation of the break-in not expose either an unrelated covert operation of the CIA or the activities of the White House investigations."

Mr. Agee wrote his American correspondent recently that he now regards the CIA as a "police force" which in his view assists in imposing U.S. "economic exploitation" in Latin American countries.

"He's obviously become quite radicalized," said Mr. Agee's correspondent, who has also been associated with intelligence activities. "But this guy was an operative for 14 years and he knows names and places. There are people in Washington who are scared of this guy."

Mr. Agee is understood to have entered into negotiations with a foreign publisher on a book manuscript.

Mr. Bennett and the Mullen Co. have figured in a series of relationships not only to the CIA but also the Nixon re-election campaign.

During 1971, Mr. Bennett drew up the names of dummy committees set up to funnel secretly more than \$300,000 in contributions from the milk producers to the Nixon re-election campaign. The Mullen Co. was also identified as the source of blank checks transmitted from billionaire Howard Hughes' interests to the Committee to Re-Elect the President during the 1972 campaign.

Podgorny Off to Africa

MOSCOW, July 7 (UPI).—President Nikolai Podgorny left today to visit the Somali Republic, Tass said.

on May 22, 1973.

Former CIA director Richard Helms and his deputy, Gen. Vernon Walters, repeatedly asserted to White House officials and to then acting FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d that the FBI investigation of Watergate money laundering through Mexico would not expose covert CIA activities.

Mr. Colby's comments last week reaffirmed the Helms position of last year. But Sen. Baker persisted last week in keeping the question open and said that the agency's explanation of the Mullen-CIA incident "is clouded by conflicting evidence."

The former agent is understood to be a source of concern to U.S. officials because of his knowledge of CIA activities in Latin America.

An acquaintance in the United States with whom Mr. Agee has been corresponding said the former CIA officer acknowledged that he had functioned as an undercover agent in the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. AIFLD has conducted extensive programs with Latin American labor organizations.

"Police Force"

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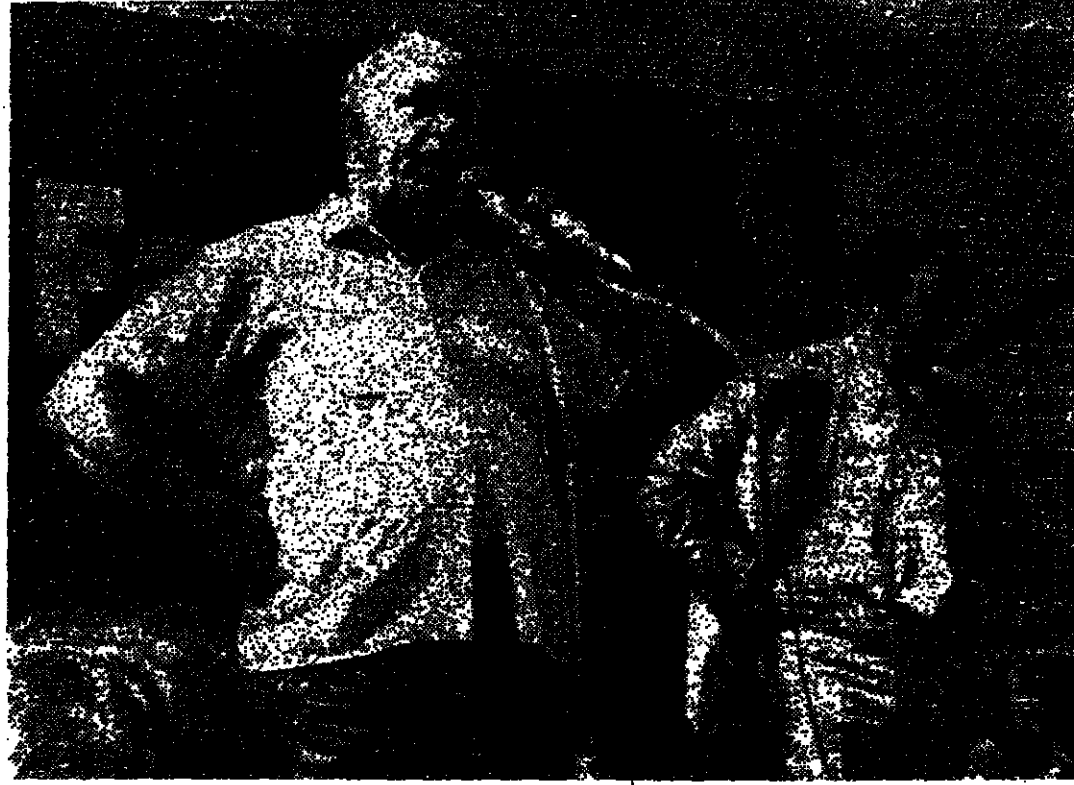
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HAVING HIS SAY—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, at right, after he invited a heckler on stage at Peterborough, Ontario, to address the crowd.

## Other Crimes Seen Hidden By Cover-Up

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP).—Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski charged Friday that the Watergate cover-up was designed to conceal a broad range of "illegal and improper activities," including the wiretapping of newsmen and administration officials.

Mr. Jaworski said there were at least seven projects in addition to the bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters that the conspirators were trying to hide in blocking the original investigation of the scandal.

Ticking them off in a bill of particulars that he filed Friday with Judge John Sirica, Mr. Jaworski said the secrets that prompted the conspiracy included:

• The Ellsberg burglary, for which former White House adviser John Ehrlichman is now standing trial on conspiracy charges.

• The fabrication of cables dealing with "the relationship between the governments of the United States and South Vietnam" during the Kennedy administration.

• Political espionage, intelligence gathering and "dirty tricks" during the 1972 presidential campaign.

• Violations of campaign-financing laws.

• Other plans to engage in "unlawful entrees and in electronic and other unlawful forms of surveillance."

Electronic surveillance of newsmen and government officials.

In listing these activities, Mr. Jaworski appeared to be laying the groundwork for a prolonged trial that could touch on virtually every alleged misdeed that has been traced to the White House since the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in.

The six defendants in the cover-up case are White House aides, H. R. Haldeman, Gordon Strachan and Mr. Ehrlichman; former Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

## Minority Regime Seen Likely In Canadian Election Today

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 7 (NYT).—Canadian election forecasters see a strong possibility that another minority government will emerge from the national election for Parliament tomorrow, whether the vote favors Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of the Liberal party or his principal rival, Robert Stanfield, the leader of the Progressive Conservative party.

Minority governments have come out of five of the last seven elections, leaving the Prime Minister to depend on the support of one or more minor parties.

The result has been uneasy insecurity at the top.

Mr. Trudeau's government fell two months ago, when the Liberals lost the support of the New Democratic party, a Socialist group, on budgetary issues.

According to surveys across the country, many voters were no more eager than Mr. Trudeau to have another election less than two years after the last one and are hoping that the next government, whatever it is, will have the majority necessary to remain in power the customary four years.

This would require one party to take 133 of the 264 seats in the House of Commons.

In the 1972 election, Mr. Trudeau's Liberals won 109 seats to 106 for Mr. Stanfield's Progressive Conservatives. The New Democrats held the balance of power with 31 seats, and smaller parties had the rest.

Under the Canadian system, the prime minister is the leader of the victorious party. However, the surveys show that many of the 13.5 million eligible voters will really be selecting Mr. Trudeau or Mr. Stanfield, sometimes at the expense of local candidates whom the same voters would like to see in Parliament.

The prediction of a minority government reflects the diversity of local interests and loyalties that make it difficult for one party to prevail. A party that usually does well in one section may fall consistently in another for reasons inherent in the national character.

According to the latest Gallup poll, published a week before election day, the Liberals were

## Seoul Police Said to Hold Bishop Chi

Alleged Arrest Tied To Dissidents' Trial

TOKYO, July 7 (WP).—The Most Rev. Daniel Chi, one of South Korea's most prominent Catholic leaders, has been arrested by Seoul police in Seoul, according to reports reaching here. Korean sources said Bishop Chi of Wonsu, south and east of Seoul, was taken into custody shortly after returning to Seoul yesterday from a two-month trip to Europe on church business.

Bishop Chi had received warning that he might be arrested on his return but chose to come back anyway.

The 53-year-old churchman has been bishop of the diocese since 1965 and at one time was chief of Catholic chaplains of the South Korean Army. He has been increasingly at odds with government leaders, including President Chung Yee Park, who took power under martial law in October, 1972. He had been placed under house arrest for a month at that time for opposing Mr. Park's move to one-man rule.

Bishop Chi's present difficulties appear to stem from testimony by Korean poet Kim Chi Ha at the trial of 32 persons accused of organizing anti-government demonstrations early this year. The poet, who is accused of supplying money to the demonstrators, reportedly testified that the funds came to him from the Catholic bishop, who has been his close friend, confessor and sponsor.

In a telephone interview here, Bishop Chi said he had given about \$2,500 to the poet last winter to sustain him and his family. Mr. Kim had been badly beaten by government authorities and potential publishers had been intimidated according to the bishop, making it impossible for the poet to work.

"I gave him the money to help him as a human being, rather than for political activity," he said.

A number of Protestant clergymen and many student Christian leaders of Protestant denominations have been arrested on charges of opposing the government in recent months. Catholics, however, have been less outspoken about the policies of the Park regime, reportedly in part because of strong warnings from the apostolic delegate in Korea, the Most Rev. Luigi Dosse.

Bishop Chi is the highest-ranking Korean Catholic to be placed under arrest by the Park regime. It is not known how long he will be held by government authorities or whether any formal charges have been or will be lodged against him. The fact of his arrest, however, is likely to have major repercussions within the Catholic community in Korea.

## Obituaries

## Novelist Georgette Heyer, 71, Wrote More Than 50 Books

LONDON, July 7 (UPI).—Georgette Heyer, 71, whose more than 50 books made her one of the most prolific and well-known historical novelists of this century, died Friday.

Miss Heyer, who was married to George Routledge, wrote her first novel at 17. She had produced a new work practically every year for the last 40 years.

Her specialty was the early 18th century, but she also wrote historical romances laid in other eras and detective stories.

Among her better-known works were "Penhaligon," "The Daughter of Time," "The Girl of the Year," "The Queen's Gentleman." By the 1960s her new books sold as many as 100,000 copies in hardback in Britain alone.

Lothar Hermann

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (AP).—Lothar Hermann, 72, a blind German immigrant who told Israeli secret agents where to find Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, died of a heart attack in his suburban Buenos Aires home last Monday, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr. Hermann was awarded \$10,000 by the Israeli government in November, 1972, for his information leading to the arrest of Eichmann.

In 1956, Tuvia Friedman, who directed the Hells documentation center on Nazi crimes, disclosed that Israel was offering a \$10,000 reward for Eichmann. Within a few days, he received a letter from Mr. Hermann.

Israeli secret agents, disguised as Argentine crew members, went to Buenos Aires on a special El Al flight taking former Argentine Minister Abba Eban on an official visit to Argentina.

The agents seized Eichmann near his home, took him aboard the plane "as a drunken crewman" and brought him back to Israel, where he was executed in 1962.

Mr. Hermann had spent eight months in the concentration camp at Dachau, where he began to lose his sight from glaucoma. He came to Argentina in 1945.

Francis Blanche

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—Francis Blanche, 52, a veteran of more than 60 French films and a song-

writer, died yesterday in a Paris hospital.

Mr. Blanche had appeared on the stage and radio and in films during a 40-year career. He suffered heart trouble a month ago. The immediate cause of death was not announced.

Rabbi Amram Blau

JERUSALEM, July 7 (UPI).—Rabbi Amram Blau, 80, fiery leader of the anti-Zionist and ultra-Orthodox Jewish group known as the Agudat HaTorah, died Friday after kidney surgery, an associate said.

Rabbi Blau, born in Jerusalem, broke away from the mainstream of the ultra-Orthodox Jewish movement by opposing establishment of the state of Israel, asserting that it defied the will of God, because the Messiah had to come first.

Sergei A. Lebedev

MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters).—Academician Sergei A. Lebedev, 71, who masterminded the building of the Soviet Union's first electronic computer in the late 1940s, died today, the newspaper Izvestia reported today.

Calm Is Restored In Chinese Sector Of Thai Capital

BANGKOK, July 7 (AP).—This capital's Chinese district was calm today following three nights of rioting that left 28 dead and nearly 100 in police custody.

Commercial activity in the narrow streets was near normal on Sunday, although gold merchants and some other shopkeepers kept their shops shuttered.

Last night was quiet after successive nights of violence, including arson and sniping, which began late Wednesday when police arrested a taxi driver for illegal parking. The outbreak quickly reached riot proportions.

The area encompassing the Chinese district and the Phloplachai police station, the focus of most of the rioting, remained peaceful yesterday. A few shooting incidents were reported in other parts of the city. One resulted in the death of a policeman and the wounding of a police-



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مكتبة الأنا



# Who Knew Before Nixon's Offer to Speed, Secrecy on A-Plants Up For Mideast Queried in U.S.

By Thomas O'Toole and Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—When President Nixon left for the Middle East last month, only a handful of people in the government knew of his plan to offer nuclear power to Egypt and Israel before he returned from his 10-day tour.

A hard core at the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the uppermost levels of the Defense Department and the National Security Council, fewer than a dozen members of the Atomic Energy Commission—even they didn't think the President would reach agreements with Egypt and Israel before he returned from his 10-day tour.

The secret was so well kept that it took Congress almost completely by surprise. One report has it that on the day before President Nixon left, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger if there were any surprises in the offer to Egypt and Israel. Mr. Kissinger is reported to have said there were none, presumably because he did not think the nuclear power agreements would be reached.

The secrecy of the agreement appears to be matched by the haste with which they were signed.

A few days after the Middle East announcements, Egypt and Israel had signed contracts with the Atomic Energy Commission for \$75 million worth of enriched uranium. Both countries made down payments with checks drawn on New York's Morgan Trust Co. Egypt for \$250,000 and Israel for \$250,000.

The official explanation for this speed was that the fuel contracts had to be signed before June 30, a deadline for all new uranium contracts that the AEC insists is set by law. The law states that the AEC is not permitted to sign uranium fuel contracts beyond its stated capacity to enrich the fuel, a capacity that has now been reached.

"It bothers me that we were in such a hurry to get these contracts signed," said a highly placed source in the Nixon administration. "It makes it look as if the deals are being railroaded through Congress."

What bothers some in the Nixon administration is that the White House took it on its own to reach the agreements in the first place, without exhaustive consultation with Congress and the AEC, where civilian control of nuclear energy is supposed to be.

"The philosophy of AEC control of nuclear energy was abandoned with the Middle East agreements," said a Nixon administration source. "Nuclear energy was used by the White House as an instrument of diplomacy and politics."

Congress Moves

Congress has been quick to move on the Middle East nuclear pact. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has already begun hearings on the agreement, while the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is preparing theirs. Sixteen members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy signed a proposed amendment to the Atomic Energy Act giving Congress veto power over such agreements.

While the nuclear pact with Egypt and Israel look hasty on the surface, the White House says in its defense, they have been under discussion for some time.

Egypt, indeed, has been asking the United States for a nuclear power plant since 1970, just after Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser died. Every four or five months for the last four years, Egypt and Libya came to either Westinghouse Electric Corp. or General Electric Co. and asked them to build a nuclear plant for them.

"We always gave them the same answer," said a spokesman for Westinghouse. "Go to the AEC and get an agreement for cooperation."

Ex-Im Bank Loan

Sometime this year, Egypt did just that. The exact date is not certain, but it was in either March or April. First, Egypt applied to the Export-Import Bank for a loan to finance construction of a nuclear plant. Then, it came to the AEC with Ex-Im Bank backing and formally asked for an agreement of cooperation.

The word was out around Washington that Egypt was serious about wanting a nuclear power plant. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the State Department together began a study of the feasibility of such a plant and the safeguards it might require.

The way the White House agreement reads now, Egypt would get its nuclear power plant about 1985. The plant would generate 600,000 kilowatts of electricity and cost about \$300 million. The plant offered Israel would be a little larger and cost a little more.

One argument in favor of nuclear power for both Egypt and Israel is that both countries need it to desalt their water as well as for electricity. There is little question the Middle East is chronically short of fresh water, but there is a continuing argument whether nuclear power is the best way to desalt it.

The real reason the United States is selling nuclear power to Egypt and Israel is simply a wish to beat France and West Germany. Both countries were negotiating with Egypt and Israel—France with the Egyptians and West Germany with the Israelis. "Make no mistake about it," said a source close to the AEC, "if we hadn't sold Egypt and Israel nuclear power, France and West Germany would."

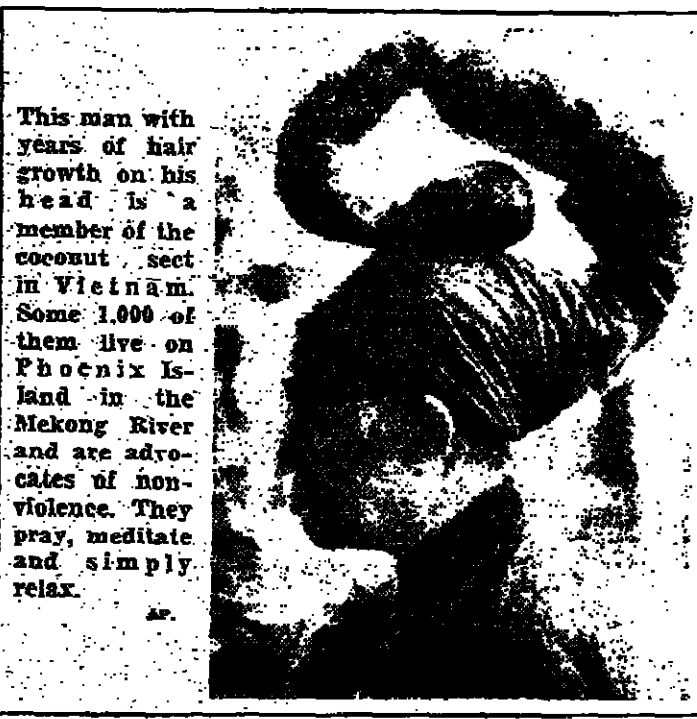
Grigorenko Gets Reduced Pension

MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters)—Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, released from a mental hospital last week, has been awarded a monthly pension of 45 rubles (\$60), friends said yesterday.

They said an army officer of Mr. Grigorenko's former high rank and distinguished war record would normally qualify for a monthly pension of \$265 to \$400.

Mr. Grigorenko, 67, was cashiered from the army as a private in 1944 for his outspoken campaign for civil and minority rights in the Soviet Union. After a 15-month prison term in 1964 and 1965, he had been receiving a pension of \$160 a month, but after another jail sentence, the pension had been withdrawn, friends said.

He said Prime Minister Harold Wilson had not told him if a vote for the elections had been fixed.



## Cambodian Artillery, Planes Hit Enemy in Former Capital

PHNOM PENH, July 7 (UPI)—Cambodia government fighter-bombers and artillery pounded the provincial capital of Oudong today, but ground troops made no attempt to assault the rebel-held town, field reporters said.

The government task force outside the former royal capital of Cambodia, 18 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, consolidated its position after a major victory yesterday in which the high command claimed 400 insurgent troops were slain. The command listed government losses as six dead and 40 wounded.

In other actions in the same general area, field reporters said, fighting flared today south of Longvek, a busy training center on Highway 5 about 21 miles north of Phnom Penh, and government troops still were unable to link up with the task force three miles south of Longvek at the Tonle Sap River market town of Kompong Luong.

Kompong Luong, an important navy beach head for ferrying troops and supplies to units at the front, is three miles east of Oudong. It was recaptured from the rebels last month.

Field reporters said officers told them about 1,200 rebels remained at Oudong, reportedly in well-equipped and well-fortified bunkers.

Vietnam Fighting

In South Vietnam, Communist forces fought a government military force near a key Mekong River crossing, 55 miles southwest of Saigon, military sources said yesterday.

In the battle Friday near the My Thuan ferry landing, 35 militiamen were wounded and 20 were missing of a force of about 300, the sources said.

The My Thuan ferry, just north of Vinh Long, a provincial capital, bridges the Mekong for

traffic on Highway 4, the so-called "rice road" from Saigon through the Mekong Delta. Officers in Saigon said Highway 4 remained open.

Official Statement

SAIGON, July 7 (AP)—An American official of the United Nations was fatally shot in a daylight robbery attempt in downtown Saigon just before noon yesterday, Saigon police said.

They identified the victim as William Sausotte, 60, of the UN Development Agency.

Witnesses said Mr. Sausotte was walking by the central post office when two Vietnamese men on a Honda motorcycle snatched his briefcase from him.

Mr. Sausotte ran after the Honda in an attempt to get the briefcase back, and one of the men pulled out a pistol and shot him, witnesses said.

## Nonstop to Paris After Midwest Turbulence Injuries on French Flight Prompt U.S. Check

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI)—An Air France flight 004 was roaring high in the darkness near the Nebraska-Iowa state line, three hours out of Los Angeles on a night flight to Paris. Suddenly, the Boeing 707, with 99 passengers and a crew of 13, ran into turbulence.

As the jet dropped quickly, perhaps a dozen unbuckled passengers—among them a retired Navy commander, an elderly Los Angeles widow and a television executive—shot upward toward the ceiling. Then they crashed down again as the airliner bucked, halting its plunge.

In the few minutes of violent flight, nine passengers and a stewardess suffered significant injuries—a shattered kneecap, a broken foot and toes, two cracked ribs, and many cuts and bruises.

Yet—and this is what most puzzles U.S. investigators—the French pilot, Capt. Pierre Espéret, flew on for seven more hours to Paris, his scheduled destination.

Passengers' Pleas

Safety experts here could recall no parallel in this country at least, where passengers had suffered such injuries and the crew had pressed on for hours instead of making an emergency landing.

At least three of the injured Air France passengers pleaded for the crew to set down as soon as possible.

"The rule of thumb in this country," a federal official said, "is that if a person is incapacitated, if he has broken bones and is in severe pain, you land at the nearest available airport."

But neither he nor other experts were certain that regulations—either American or French—unequivocally dictate a landing if passengers are hurt.

The Air France incident occurred May 12, but it was several weeks before word of it filtered back to the National Transportation

Safety Board. A full-scale investigation was ordered and is being pursued.

Asked why its pilot had not landed instead of pushing on for seven more hours, Air France gave this explanation:

A doctor-passenger, who responded when the crew asked over the intercom if there was a doctor aboard, examined the injured and assured the captain that no one was in danger. The pilot then decided that it was in the best interests of the passengers as a whole to continue to Paris.

But several of the injured told The New York Times that the examination had been superficial, at best; another said she had not been examined at all.

Pilot Due Back

The pilot will be back in the country on a flight this week, and arrangements have been made for the safety board to interview him. In a brief preliminary report to his management, he said he had turned on the "fasten seat belts" sign five

minutes before the onset of the severe turbulence that led to the injuries.

Three of the injured passengers and two others told The Times that the seat-belt sign definitely was not on when the turbulence was encountered. Some said that there had been an announcement in French but that they did not understand it.

Two of the most seriously hurt were Mr. and Mrs. Marion Cassell of Los Angeles. Mr. Cassell, a 64-year-old retired Navy commander, had his right knee broken in six places, his attorney said, and received a cut on his head and severe bruising. He spent several weeks in the hospital first in France and then in Los Angeles. His wife, Hazel, had broken bones in a foot and his toe.

Mrs. Mona Moore, a 38-year-old resident of Beverly Hills, Calif., who manages children's television programs, said she had suffered two broken ribs and a broken nose, among other injuries.

## A Borderline Case Caused By Map Error

BELGRADE, July 7 (Reuters)—The Belgrade newspaper Politika announced yesterday that it would republish its annual road map of Yugoslavia when mistakenly indicated part of the Italian Peninsula as belonging to Italy.

The map, first distributed as part of last Sunday's issue, was obtained Monday by one of the state press. The order was withdrawn a few hours later without explanation.

The error was particularly embarrassing, observers said, as the area in question, part of the former Zone B of Trieste, has been the subject of a long diplomatic dispute between the two countries since neither Italy will recognize the zone as part of Yugoslavia, which administers it.

The two men are on a mission of undisclosed length to test new equipment on the Soyuz-14 transport ship and the Salyut station.

The space lab was rocketed into an earth orbit on June 25—nine days before Col. Popovich and Col. Artyukhin lifted off from the Baikonur launch pad aboard Soyuz-14. The two vehicles linked up Friday morning.

Tass said that the cosmonauts today conducted several medical experiments, testing the effects of weightlessness on their blood.

Tass said that the cosmonauts had completed more than 40 orbits of the earth.

## Soccer Mania at New Heights—in Salyut-3

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—Cosmonaut Pavel Popovich and Yuri Artyukhin spent today their fourth day aboard the Salyut-3 space station, in work on medical experiments and in services in the craft's recreation room, then had Ukrainian borscht and cabbage soup for dinner, Tass said.

Reporting that Col. Popovich is an ardent soccer fan, the press agency said that when the World Cup game between Brazil and Poland was played yesterday, doctors advised that the crew be "loaded" with additional assignments.

It apparently was feared that Col. Popovich's attention might wander from his work if he listened to a radio broadcast of the game.

When the Salyut's crew contacted the control center after the game, Tass reported, Col. Popovich's first words were: "How did they play? What's the score?"

Tass said that when he was told that Poland had won, 1-0, on a goal by Grzegorz Lato, Col. Popovich shouted: "Bravo, Lato! Good fellows, the Poles!"

The press agency said that for breakfast today the cosmonauts had wheat bread with ham, cottage cheese with black currants, a honey bun, coffee and vitamins.

It reported that for dinner Col. Popovich, a Ukrainian, had the thick soup for which his home republic is known, just as he had on each of his first three days aboard the Salyut, and Lt. Col. Artyukhin had cabbage soup with greens.

The agency said that Col. Popovich, the mission commander, and Col. Artyukhin, the flight engineer, "feel well and are in high spirits."

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## The Difficult Debate

Dr. Kissinger believes, and with reason, that it is of great importance for the world that the issue of nuclear arms limitation be subjected to informed public debate in the United States. The resolution of the issue means much for life on this planet; the present practical parity could be temporary, and, in any case, leaves tensions persisting between the military establishments of the Soviet Union and the United States, and positively enhances those outside the borders of the superpowers. The economic burdens of competition in arms are heavy, and divert resources urgently needed to meet the many problems posed by impending and existing shortages of food, raw materials and energy.

Yet the debate will be difficult—the most complex of all the “great debates” which have engaged public attention in the United States on subjects relating to foreign affairs since World War II began casting shadows ahead of itself in the 1930s.

For one thing, the central theme deals with matters of the highest technological obscurity: the performance of a variety of highly sophisticated weapons, and the best method of striking an international balance among them. Even assuming that there is no concealment, for security reasons, there is ample room for dispute among the experts; for the public, it will become largely a question of the credibility of the experts themselves.

If, for example, the secretary of state says one formula for military balance is satisfactory, with only an acceptable degree of risk, while the secretary of defense holds the risk is unacceptable, whom is the nation to believe? If Mr. Nixon had the full confidence of the people, doubtless his choice

would settle the matter; that is simply not the case at present.

Then, of course, there is the matter of how the respective intentions of the Soviet Union and the United States are judged, by the allies and enemies of both. No decision that is reached by Moscow and Washington can fail to take this factor, with all it means for peace in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas, into account.

Finally, America will be debating this question in full publicity, appraising the interests of individuals, parties and nations openly. The same is certainly not true of the Soviet Union, where internal conflicts and agreements are, at best, seen as through a glass, darkly.

Nevertheless, the debate must take place, and as openly as the nature of the case permits. Nuclear war came upon the world from the deep secrecy of the Manhattan project. Its meaning was discussed, with a reasonable degree of openness, when the United Nations sought to act upon the Baruch plan, and when that was vetoed by the U.S.S.R., lapsed back into the gloom of the cold war. The “missile gap” controversy became a political football, kicked about with a fine ignorance—or disregard—of fact. The question now is: Can the present climate of world affairs permit a rational argument over a critical item of national defense?

There are still enough old cold warriors, and enough who refuse to believe that aught good can come out of Richard Nixon to make the nature of the debate debatable. But the possibility must be tested, whatever other matters may seem to engage the public attention. For a hope has been held out in the Moscow meetings that is too significant to be allowed to lapse by default.



## New Cement in the Alliance

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The purpose of the new strategic doctrine developed by U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger during the past year is to tie the United States more closely to its NATO partners in Western Europe's defense. This was acknowledged in the 25th-anniversary communiqué issued at Brussels June 26 when the alliance pledged itself to resist any attack with “all” forces at its disposal. The word “all” refers to nuclear weapons.

This is a matter of primordial importance to Europeans who have increasingly doubted the Americans’ will to use atomic arms when fulfilling NATO obligations—unless U.S. territory or forces are first attacked. These doubts, often expressed by Gen. de Gaulle, were shared by many non-French leaders.

Thus, on July 26, 1963, Franz-Josef Strauss, then West German

defense minister, told me he was enormously worried by President Kennedy's appointment of Gen. Maxwell Taylor as chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Previously, while in retirement, Taylor had written a book, “Crucial Trumpet,” in which he indicated the only basic excuse for American employment of nuclear weapons should be national survival of the United States.

Increased “You can imagine how we feel about that,” said Strauss. “We can never allow an aggressor to think he might try a military probing action without assuming an automatic risk of nuclear retaliation. The Russians must be made to fear a nuclear risk of escalation directly on the Soviet Union should they move in Germany.”

These doubts increased mani-

fold in subsequent years. There was alarm in Europe over the strategic doctrine of Kennedy's defense secretary, Robert S. McNamara, which argued that the only assurance of safety in a nuclear-missile age dominated by two superpowers was the threat of their “mutual assured destruction,” or MAD, as it was known under a suitable acronym.

Although NATO experts argued like medieval theologians about “flexible response” and a strategic “pause” before nuclear weapons could be used in war, MADness remained the core. No one could be mad enough to fight in the atomic age, it was reasoned—forgetting Adolf Hitler.

During the past decade the Russians have greatly increased their atomic weapons arsenal, leading the U.S. government to embrace a new doctrine of “sufficiency” rather than superiority. At the same time, the determination of the Nixon administration to negotiate a meaningful detente with the Soviet Union led some European NATO partners to a mood of skeptical depression.

### Proxy Wars

They suspected the superpowers were in effect asserting a condominium on this continent which might approximate that uneasily established in the Middle East. There, America and Russia armed their clients to fight proxy wars but carefully avoided being drawn into such conflicts themselves.

The last thing the NATO partners could accept would be the idea of a proxy war—a concept which, in fact, has never been contemplated for an instant by Washington but which has been attributed to us by suspicious allies. To erase these suspicions, Schlesinger changed our strategic doctrine while stressing the need to maintain a reasonable military balance on NATO's central front, despite continuing detente negotiations.

He sought to tie the U.S. nuclear power directly into U.S. alliance obligations by introducing among NATO choices for riposte to a major attack the possibility of a relatively small, limited, missile strike against Soviet military targets. Thus we have again stressed the original philosophy of NATO by reaffirming the intention of totally defending not only ourselves but our allies.

This new targeting doctrine is only to be applied in case of a “massive invasion of Western Europe.” It is not that terrible bogey of our age, a plan for a “first strike” against an enemy or a blueprint for a “limited” war, which is well nigh impossible.

It is simply a logical option for defense, in case of attack. It is designed to hold the alliance together more effectively to deter a conflict that will never be fought if proper deterrence exists. Schlesinger calls this a formula for “selective retaliation,” designed to reduce the threat of holocaust by mistake.

Since both Washington and Moscow are obviously in earnest about continuing arms control negotiations, reaffirmed validity of our principal alliance increases the U.S. bargaining leverage. Peace has obviously become an imperative in a world which McNamara rightly discerned as “MAD.” Yet Americans should remember a phrase from George Washington's speech to Congress (Jan. 8, 1790): “To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.”

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## ‘Conceptual Breakthrough’ How to MIRV a Cow

By James Reston

NEW YORK—During the worst of the oil crisis, Americans complained that the nations of the Middle East monopolized the world's oil reserves, and created great hardship by charging the highest prices possible.

Now, with less publicity, the world is facing a food crisis, and the main question this time is what the United States and Canada will do about it. For North America, now controls a larger share of the world's exportable supplies of food grains than the Middle East does of oil.

The analogy, of course, is not precise, because the United States is not withholding grain from nations for political purposes, but the price of wheat, soybeans and corn has more than doubled in the last 20 months, and the nations that need food the most are exactly those least able to pay for it.

### Moral Question

This raises some hard political and even moral questions—as Lester Brown of the Overseas Development Council put it to the Rockefeller Commission on Critical Choices for Americans: Can we really put our hands on the market place to set the price and determine the distribution of so essential a commodity as food? And should Americans continue to consume as much fodder as they now do, most of us consuming more than we actually need?

“There is little doubt,” Brown told the Rockefeller Commission, “but that a year from now we will see the largest food deficit in any region in history unfolding in Asia—a situation where political leaders in the more affluent countries, including the United States, may have to decide whether to throw up our hands and sort of cast Asia adrift,” or go to the market and ask the food equivalent of turning the thermostat down six degrees—that is, reducing consumption of, say, livestock products in order to free up many millions of tons of grain to move into Asia.”

### 27-Day Reserve

World demand for food because of rising population and marginal improvement of living standards in some countries is increasing by 30 million tons a year. In 1961, we had reserves amounting to 85 days of world food consumption. Now, despite very good crops in the major grain-producing countries last year, reserves are down to 27 days and declining by 10 million tons a year.

U.S. farmers and the Department of Agriculture have probably made as great a contribution to world peace as the soldiers at the State Department. Nobody can say they didn't do their part. In the last 20 years, they have increased corn production by

4 per cent per acre. So great has been the demand for soybeans that one acre out of six under cultivation in the United States is now planted in that crop, and U.S. soybean exports now bring in more money than all our high technology exports such as computers or jet aircraft.

Meanwhile, enormous progress has been made in increasing the production of poultry, eggs, and milk. Brown notes that the average milk production of a cow in India today is about 600 pounds a year, in the United States the average is 10,000 pounds a year.

This, however, does not satisfy the Department of Agriculture experts. They want to know why a cow in the state of Washington produced 44,000 pounds of milk last year, and why the average American hen, even when treated by controlled lighting, produces only 233 eggs a year, while the Japanese actually induced one hen to lay 365.

It is a particular disappointment in Washington that the scientists have not been able to produce multiple births in cattle. This is really to use Henry Kissinger's term, the “conceptual breakthrough” that the agricultural scientists are looking for. They would rather MIRV a cow than a missile, but so far they haven't managed to do it, and supply keeps running behind demand.

### Other Reasons

There are other reasons. The United States is running out of idle acres. Fertilizer is in short supply because of the rising price of oil and the increased demand. While the average person in poor countries consumes about 400 pounds of grain a year, the average North American is now consuming nearly a ton of grain a year. About 100 pounds of it in the form of beer and whiskey.

Also, while we are now putting much marginal land back into production in the United States, we are also taking out of production about a million good acres a year for highways, shopping centers, and golf courses.

It is true, of course, that the Malthusians had been predicting disaster in this race between people and food for a very long time, but the surplus of people and the shortages of water, land, energy, and common sense are beginning to catch up with us again.

The guess here is that the United States could make more friends and progress in the world by solving the food problem than by fighting with the missile crisis. But this will take some doing.

The rich world doesn't really believe in the coming food crisis any more than it believes in the oil crisis, but it will. One day we'll all be weight watchers including Henry Kissinger, but not until the crisis is really much better.

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## Letters

### American Indians

Writing as an American, I have this to say: Whenever the subject of Soviet Jewry persecution and cruel repression of dissidents in Russia comes up for discussion as abhorrent and highly immoral, Mr. Nixon does nothing but merely expresses his refusal to interfere with the internal affairs of other nations.

Seemingly Mr. Nixon is doing nothing either about dreadful conditions in the United States. I refer in particular to the awful plight and poverty of the American Indians.

Sympathizers with the American Indians please note that we intend to do all we can for these true Americans in our International Anti-Poverty Program.

Dr. SEBASTIA WATERS,  
Eastbourne, Sussex.

### Detente?

In his recent column on Henry Jackson (MT, June 28), James Reston comes very close to ridiculing the serious questions regarding detente. Here, little more than 10 miles from the beginning of the Soviet world, where, on the other side of the barbed wire fence near Mogilev, peasants work their fields under armed guard, one is not reassured by the suggestion (transmission of “The Russians New Clothes”) that the minds of those who mistrust detente are not subtle enough to appreciate it.

One is compelled, rather, to take a more empirical tack, and weigh the available evidence as carefully as possible. Perhaps the best evidence for evaluating the proposition that detente has been real and not illusory is the behavior of the Soviets during the October 1973 Soviet-Syrian change in the Soviet position, an increased inclination towards “negotiation” rather than “confrontation” should be most easily discernible there.

Of course, no such change was evident. Soviet behavior was as actively belligerent as it had been in any of the Middle East conflicts of the pre-detente era.

Clearly, the burden of proof remains upon the proponents of detente. They should think twice before scoffing at those who have doubts about it.

SAM HAMBURG,  
Burglen, Austria.

### U.S. Nuclear Reactors

Sorry, Mr. Sulzberger—the military implications of American power reactors in the Middle East are far from irrelevant. On July 11, when it comes to producing plutonium, the main difference between research reactors and power reactors is that power reactors produce more plutonium faster: upwards of 200 kilograms a year from a 1-billion-watt light-water reactor, enough for at least 25 Russian bombs.

See for instance the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project study “Nuclear Threats: Risks and Safeguards,” by Mason Wiltchik and Ted Taylor, and please, before you comment further, be sure you really understand just what is implied not only by the “inadequate” safeguards on Canadian reactors, or the non-existent safeguards on French ones, but also by the dispensation of American reactors for which safeguards are at best a pious and desperate hope.

WALTER C. PATTERSON,  
London.

## New Try in Ulster

The deteriorating situation in Northern Ireland clearly demanded a fresh initiative from the British government. While it is difficult to muster much optimism about Britain's new proposal for Ulster, it offers at least as much hope for advancing a solution to the problem as any of the alternatives suggested so far from any other quarter.

Former Prime Minister Heath fears that the proposal for election of a 78-member constitutional convention in Ulster will “sweep away everything” his government had worked out for the sharing of political power between the province's Protestant and Catholic communities. In fact, however, the powersharing machinery was swept away when the 15-member Northern Ireland Executive collapsed in late May from pressures generated by a crippling strike led by Protestant extremist organizations.

Members of the convention will be elected under the proportional representation system used a year ago to elect a now-suspended Northern Ireland Assembly, thus insuring fair representation for Ulster's Catholic minority. But having decided to play no part in the convention, Britain can only insist that any draft constitution drawn up must provide for “some form of sharing of

power and partnership,” as the official announcement says.

Yet the official Unionist party, which claims with some justification to represent the largest body of Ulster Protestants, has ruled out in advance any sharing of power with the Social Democratic and Labor party, the main spokesman for the province's 500,000 Catholics. The Unionists also reject the British requirement of an “Irish dimension,” meaning some formal links, however modest they may be at the beginning, between a future Northern Ireland and administration and the Republic of Ireland.

Thus, as Mr. Heath says, the recommendations of a constitutional convention dominated by the Unionists are likely to be unacceptable to the British Parliament, which must finally approve them. Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, Merlyn Rees, hopes that the Unionists will moderate their positions and that the delegates to the convention will “talk together as Northern Irishmen” in an effort to find a way to stability and peace.

Unfortunately there is no evidence to suggest that the representatives of the two communities—let alone the terrorist groups at the two extremes—will find a better path to cooperation on their own than they have up to now under British auspices.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Dacca Summit

Although overshadowed by President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, the summit meeting in Dacca between Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh was a dramatic event that could have important long-run consequences for the 150 million people of their two countries and for the entire Indian subcontinent. Initial results of the meeting were disappointing. It is unfortunate that no apparent progress was made toward solving problems left over from the Bangladesh war of independence two and one-half years ago, such as the division of assets and liabilities, the fate of some 400,000 non-Bengali Muslims left stranded

in Bangladesh, the establishment of diplomatic relations and resumption of trade.

Nevertheless, the warmth of the reception accorded to Mr. Bhutto in Dacca, the frankness of his apology for Pakistan's “shameful repression and unspeakable crimes” in the former province, denote an exemplary readiness to forgive and forget. If this new spirit can be fostered through an early return visit of Sheikh Mujibur to Pakistan, which has already been accepted in principle by both sides, there is every reason to hope that their remaining differences can be resolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Paying for Detente

Understandings between big powers are undoubtedly important and legitimate matters when aimed at preventing conflicts and reducing confrontations. But is it admissible for Nixon and Kissinger to entail complicity with totalitarianism? Do they really mean that demands based on human rights must be pushed into the background, hushed up, forgotten or allocated to the sphere of the other side's “domestic concerns”?

And is American policy telling America's

partners in Western Europe to leave her alone until she has pushed detente, with its concomitants of strategic horse-deals and economic aid, to a point where it becomes “irreversible” after which everything will work out by itself? If so, it would be interesting to know what provides confidence that totalitarianism will prove a reliable partner along this road, and that other things will fall into place automatically once detente has been achieved.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1899

PARIS—The Rennes correspondent of Le Temps telegraphs that, in consequence of the time required by the government commissioner, the president of the court-martial and the defense to examine the dossier, it will be impossible for the trial of Capt. Dreyfus to begin before August 10. The country still remains deeply divided over the outcome of the issue.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1924

LONDON—The Labor government has decided against the construction of the English Channel tunnel. The definite announcement that the government had accepted the recommendation of the Imperial Defence Committee, which is adverse to the project, was made by Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald in the House of Commons today. There is still a great amount of controversy over this subject.



# The Chinese See Russians' Threat Changing in Asia

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (WP). — Peking's perception of a long-range Soviet strategic threat is changing away from the Chinese border to South Asia and beyond it, to the Persian Gulf area, China, therefore, is increasingly concerned with the Soviet influence in India, Afghanistan and the security of Pakistan and Iran.

China's view—apparently shared by U.S. State Department officials—is that the huge oil fields stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean represent a strategically important area. This is the view of the U.S. State Department, which has been developing for some time now a community of interests in South Asia and the Gulf area.

As understood by diplomats here, Mr. Chou indicated to the Pakistanis that China is less concerned over a direct Soviet attack, nuclear or conventional, than it may have been some years ago. Mr. Chou, it is said, believes that the presence of one million or so Soviet troops on the Chinese border does not appear to constitute an imminent threat; it would be a different matter if, for example, the Russians massed three million men there. Nevertheless, he suggested, China is not taking any chances and maintains strict vigilance along its frontier.

The shifting Chinese perception of Soviet moves is that Moscow has now set its sights firmly on a political strategy in South Asia and the Persian Gulf, both to outflank China from the south and to establish its presence and influence conclusively on the eastern approaches to the gulf. Simplified and paraphrased, this is how Mr. Chou is said to regard the situation.

Mr. Brezhnev's long-standing proposal for an Asian security pact is designed to extend the Soviet influence to the Indian Ocean. The first steps were the friendship treaty with India in 1971, and the appearance of the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean and at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, where bases are available to it in Somalia and Aden.

Pakistan is considered by the Russians as a major obstacle to this strategic concept. Although Moscow incessantly urges Pakistan to look with sympathy on the proposed Asian pact, it would not be displeased to see Pakistan further dismembered, knowing the loss of East Pakistan.

This policy was reflected in last year's coup d'état in Afghanistan, where a pro-Soviet regime is now in power. This outflanks Pakistan in the northwest, and there are reasons to believe that the Russians are quietly encouraging "autonomous" Pushtun tribes in areas contiguous to Afghanistan.

By the same token, the Russians are taking considerable interest in agitation for the creation of a "Greater Baluchistan" from Pakistan and Iranian Baluchistan.

The Russians seem to have accepted, at least for the time being, the loss of influence in Egypt and possibly Syria. But, there are reasons to believe that the Russians are quietly encouraging "autonomous" Pushtun tribes in areas contiguous to Afghanistan.

From all the foregoing, Premier Chou has reportedly concluded that the major thrust of the new Soviet policy is directed at this vast region, posing a threat to China as well as Pakistan and the Persian Gulf.

## Relay to Nixon

The assumption here is that Chou was actively interested in having the Pakistanis directly relay his thoughts to Mr. Nixon as the President prepared his journey to Moscow to meet Communist party leader Deng Xiaoping. It is understood that the Chinese have communicated similar ideas to David Rockefeller, the head of the American "Hudson" mission in Peking, whether Teng Tiao-ping, the Chinese deputy premier, did so or not he conferred with Mr. Kissinger in New York earlier this year. But the Chinese are now to have a predilection for contacts on the highest possible level, and it is relevant to the context that Pakistan was instrumental in arranging Mr. Kissinger's visit to Peking.

## Doors Closed In Italy's Art By Austerity

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT). — The bold notice "Chiuso" on the locked doors of three-star museums and art galleries will quickly become familiar to visitors seeking cultural uplift in Italy this summer.

Italy's famed Brera was forced to take the same action. The picture galleries in Bologna and Ferrara have also closed for the summer.

The immediate reason is that few people who are paid to see art after this country's artistic stage are taking their vacation.

Italy is going through the worst unemployment crisis in a generation. The government's austerity measures to head off national bankruptcy have even fewer jobs for the arts than had been available before.

Some famous collections are not only closed but the old personnel shortage is being compounded by long overdue pension work which proceeds at a snail's pace. It is a leisurely pace that is interrupted whenever a run-out.

Brera is a prime example. Before it was closed entirely, it had more than 30 rooms still in good shape. In paintings had been taken a cracked wall and piled on floor to save them from the acid. All this was happening just as the local promoters were starting a publicity drive with the slogan, "He hasn't visited Milan, doesn't know Italy."

The Uffizi Gallery in Florence, 27 of the 42 rooms can be visited only because the curators managed to keep the staff into working over 40 hours a week. Of gallery's approximately 2,500 paintings, only 400 are on view.

The Vasari corridor, the 3,200-passageway linking the Uffizi with the Pitti Palace, is again accessible to visitors. The Renaissance corridor was solemnly closed last year but visitors soon barred again because it are not enough guards.

parliamentary committee investigated the situation of the artistic patrimony from 1966 recommended a 50 percent increase of funds and extraordinary 10-year program to repair the worst damages.

lacking and atrocious things being said here in public observations about the laws and administrators who are to be looking on languidly as Venice keeps crumbling and falling into its ruin.



Shopping and leisure-time center—there's even a night club that hands out 60-ruble tabs without the flicker of an eyelid—in some of the garish modern buildings on Kalinin Prospekt that are known as Moscow's false teeth.

# U.S. Studies Reverse Earlier View Long Use of Marijuana Held Harmful

By Robert Joffe

LOS ANGELES (WP). — Marijuana may turn out to be more harmful than many scientists had previously thought.

Only a year ago most American researchers studying the drug thought it probably was relatively harmless—at least when compared with alcohol and other commonly abused drugs.

Since then, however, new findings have raised the possibility that long-term use of marijuana might be linked to damaged chromosomes, lower production of sex hormones and greater vulnerability to diseases.

The new findings are preliminary and as yet unsubstantiated, but they have appeared in prestigious scientific and medical journals—journals which previously paid scant attention to the marijuana issue.

The findings also have political significance in the United States. At a time when respectable voices are calling for laws making personal possession and use of the drug a misdemeanor or no crime at all, instead of a felony, the findings already have provided ammunition for those who oppose such moves. About \$4 million in U.S. government grants and contracts insure that the research will continue for one year more.

Dr. Morton Stenchever, an obstetrician at the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City, compared chromosome damage in a group of 49 marijuana users with that in a control group of nonusers. His findings, published in January in the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, were that users averaged 3.4 chromosome breaks per 100 white blood cells while nonusers averaged only 1.2 breaks.

Dr. Stenchever explained that increased chromosome breaks might raise the likelihood of eventually getting cancer or becoming the parent of a child with birth defects.

Dr. Akira Morishima of the department of pediatrics, Columbia University, New York City, has reported findings similar to Dr. Stenchever's.

The Stenchever and Morishima findings led the National Institute on Drug Abuse—the government agency which bankrolls much of U.S. marijuana research—to fund several projects in which other researchers will attempt to reproduce the Stenchever and Morishima research processes to determine whether similar findings can be obtained.

age alone is enough to cause serious concern, and he notes that half the drug users he studied took no other drugs except alcohol.

Dr. Stenchever noted that, when it comes to chromosome breaks, other widely used drugs are probably as dangerous as marijuana. "I think the same rate of breakage probably occurred in Valium," he said. Valium, a tranquilizer, is one of the most common prescription drugs in the United States.

Few researchers are more cautious about the implications of their findings than Dr. Robert Kolodny, director of the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis. He has been checking levels of testosterone, the principal male sex hormone, in marijuana users.

Dr. Kolodny, 30, has been working with Dr. William Masters, famed for his pioneer research in human sexual response, and Dr. Robert Kolodner and Dr. Gelson Toro.

In a recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Kolodny told how his group compared 30 men who used marijuana four days a week for a minimum of six months with 30 men who were nonusers. Testosterone levels in the users averaged a striking 40 per cent lower than in nonusers.

through interviews with them. Critics argue, with some justification, that interview information is not sufficiently reliable.

Ideally, say the critics, a test subject should be confined to a closely supervised hospital ward where researchers can make certain that he is under the influence only of the drug being tested—and feeling only the effect of a prescribed dose.

Until recently, prescribed doses of marijuana were unavailable, and street doses varied enormously from cigarette to cigarette.

But now, because pharmacologists have isolated tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main intoxicating agent in marijuana, researchers can choose low-dose, medium-dose and high-dose cigarettes. In addition, researchers can obtain THC pills, so that marijuana can be administered orally.

A bearded young man named Craig sat smoking a "joint" in a dimly lit room, booming with enthusiastic rock and roll. A nurse sat beside him to make sure he smoked the whole cigarette.

The smoking room was on the third floor of the Neuro-psychiatric Institute of the University of California at Los Angeles—and except for occasional supervised excursions to movie theaters and restaurants, Craig had been on that floor for almost 90 days, receiving \$25 a day for his work. That work involves submitting to a battery of tests: being wired to brain-wave machines, pressing buttons when images appear on a screen, answering questions in almost incessant interviews, and taking written tests not unlike school admission exams.

Dr. Sidney Cohen, a psychiatrist, and Phyllis Lessin, an anthropologist, supervise the NPI study.

"We're pretty well disproved the old notion that marijuana produces a 'reverse tolerance,'" Miss Lessin said. Reverse tolerance is a technical term for the old pot smoker's notion that it takes less and less marijuana for an experienced user to get high. Dr. Cohen said NPI researchers have found that the drug produces real tolerance, that one becomes immune to the effects of the same dosage if it received day after day.

Miss Lessin said NPI researchers also had disproved other myths about the drug. "We're learning that in many ways, it's a drug just like other drugs," she said.

Dr. Cohen provided two examples: "A lot of cops believe 'grass' dilates the pupils of the eye; when, in fact, it's probably because of anxiety. As for the notion that pot excites sexual desire, well, we found that—like alcohol—it's sexually debilitating."

**White Blood Cells**

Dr. Kolodny speculated—and he stresses the word "speculate"—that "there may be a decrease in fertility as a result of chronic, intensive marijuana use." The heavy users may encounter potency problems; the pregnant female users "may disrupt sexual differentiation in male fetuses" during the second, third and fourth month of pregnancy; and that boys under 12 or 13 who smoke marijuana "may somehow disrupt completion of puberty," impairing normal sexual development.

Dr. Gabriel Nahas of Columbia University studied white blood cell production in 51 marijuana users. All the subjects reported having smoked at least three times a week for four or more years.

He found that cell production in users averaged 40 per cent less than in a control group of nonusers.

Since white blood cell production is considered vital to the body's ability to fight disease, he speculates that marijuana use impairs the immunity system.

The Nahas findings are viewed as significant because they show exactly the same low level of production in white cells taken from users that he found in cells taken from nonusers and subsequently exposed to a marijuana agent in the test tube.

"We'd all be surprised if Nahas's findings are replicated," Dr. Jarvik said. "I've spoken with a number of people in immunology and they're all extremely skeptical."

Sources at the National Institute on Drug Abuse, which is funding attempts to replicate this summer, confirm the Nahas findings while a third, using different techniques, fails to do so.

Dr. Stenchever, Dr. Morishima, Dr. Kolodny and Dr. Nahas all learned about the drug-use background of their test subjects

## U.S., Chile Arrest 22 in Cocaine Smuggling Case

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP). — A drug-smuggling ring alleged to have brought \$27.5-million worth of cocaine into this country from Chile in Chilean military aircraft and diplomatic pouches has been crippled with the arrest of 23 persons, the Justice Department said yesterday.

Chilean authorities arrested 18 persons in Santiago, including members of the air force and navy. Six others were arrested last week in the Washington area, New York City and Madison, Wis.

The Justice Department said all 22 were key members of the ring. Sealed indictments were returned in New York on Friday but kept secret so that authorities could make the arrests simultaneously. Law agencies of the two countries cooperated in the investigation.

The ring was said to have smuggled at least 162 pounds of cocaine from Chile to New York through Washington between May, 1973, and last month. A spokesman said cocaine has a street-sale value of more than \$500 a gram.

The five-count indictment alleges that a naval officer stationed in Valparaiso with access to diplomatic pouches arranged the smuggling and that an officer stationed at the Chilean Embassy here received the incoming drugs. Diplomatic pouches are not subject to customs inspections.

# Russia's Worries On Class Privilege And Consumerism

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW.—As the Soviet economy slowly becomes more prosperous, distinctive differences in class and privilege are surfacing, causing new conflict and confusion.

The Kremlin has issued warnings against an attitude of "consumerism"—that is, the fascination with obtaining goods—and the official press has carried on long discussions about personal property and the varying levels of prosperity that are developing.

In one newspaper, the discussion was called "Children and Things," and in another it was "People and Things." Still another discussion was entitled, "What Does It Mean to Live Well?"

Western sociologists would recognize the phenomenon as the result of rising expectations of people working more as they get more from their society. There are also signs of clear distinctions developing between those who have and those who have not.

Nina Danilova, a mother of seven, told how her son went for a walk in the rain wearing a pair of his father's heavy work boots.

**'Badly Brought Up'**

He came back in a bad mood and said that his new friend, the son of a highly qualified specialist, had made fun of his boots. I told him that that boy was badly brought up and told him to pay no attention to him because I could not afford to buy new boots immediately.

"Our children know that our wages are not high enough to buy expensive things, so there have never been requests for transistors or tractors or special cut. They know that they will buy the things for themselves when they start working."

There are many young Soviet citizens who do have money to spend for transistor radios, tape recorders, motorcycles and flared trousers, all of which sell for prices much higher than in the West.

The money to buy these goods—often on black markets active in many big cities—comes from parents who are highly rewarded by the Soviet system, both in cash and privileges.

At a popular restaurant recently, a group of college-age youths was having a fine time over a fancy dinner topped with champagne. The girls and boys were smartly dressed in clothes not sold in Moscow and they were smoking American cigarettes.

"My father is a diplomat," a young man explained. "He brings things home with him from abroad and we buy a lot from foreign tourists."

Other families are allowed to shop at special stores reserved for special government ministers and departments of the Communist party. The stores are unmarked and guarded to bar those who do not have the proper credentials.

**Clear Privilege**

For the wives of the men with the Zils and Chalkas there are smaller Volgas, which also have curtained windows. These are the cars often seen parked outside the special, unmarked stores and delivering children to favored schools.

Another clear mark of privilege is the ownership of a foreign-made car. For many years, only a few well-known citizens who had high incomes and the right to travel abroad could own such vehicles.

Violinist David Oistrakh and composer Aram Khachaturian each own a Mercedes-Benz, and Viktor Louis, a journalist and government spokesman, owns a Land Rover.

In the last two years, however, the privilege of owning a foreign car has spread so that now many diplomats returning from duty overseas are allowed to bring home cars purchased abroad.

Russians also can buy used foreign cars at high prices in Moscow. In a government agency, a 1969 Chevrolet, which cost about \$3,000 new, was recently sold to a Soviet citizen for 15,000 rubles, the equivalent of more than \$20,000.

Some of these privileges are granted by the government apparently to soak up excess cash that exists in the Soviet economy. During years of having little to spend their money on, well-paid citizens have accumulated huge savings. The same reason led the government last winter to sharply raise the prices of fine furs.

For the poorer paid working families, there is a strong tendency for parents to spoil their children now that there are more things to buy.

**Power of Things**

"The problem is compounded by a tendency to exaggerate the power of things, to make a fetish of them," Valentin Tolstikh told a forum conducted by the youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda.

"The problem was created by parents who like to repeat: 'Let my children not suffer things which I suffered.'"

It was understandable, he went on, for teen-agers to want the same nice things their friends have. "But I cannot understand the position of parents who try to satisfy the very first demand of their child even though it does not match their budget."

These parents, Mr. Tolstikh said, did not want their children to be worse than other youngsters and "measure a personality by the things which surround them and not by the person's moral and spiritual qualities."

An official Hero of Socialist Labor wrote Pravda, the party paper, that "satisfaction with life, a real happiness, comes when man starts to realize that he works not only for a mere salary but creates material values, strengthens the power of his motherland and is useful to the collective and society."

He admitted, however, that there are many "doggers" who seem to know "how to live."

"It is no secret that some people even envy such a man who has a car and an apartment with rug-covered floors and a beautiful dacha."

Los Angeles Times

**Converting Currency**

Soviet citizens who have been abroad have income from abroad can convert hard currency into special coupons which are accepted at the special food, clothing and appliance stores set up primarily to provide the best domestic products and many imported goods to foreigners.

There also are special health clinics and pharmacies where better quality medical care and drugs are available to members of a small group. There also are special, better-built apartments as well as country homes ("dachas") located in prime suburban areas.

Doors to better lower schools, where foreign languages are taught, and the best institutes and universities open more easily for some youths. Tickets for the best theater and concert performances and special events, like the recent visit of the La Scala Opera Company of Milan, are kept off the market and distributed to loyal party and ministerial ranks.

Around the Black Sea, especially, there are many resort homes reserved for high government, military and party officials.

Communist theoreticians state that the Soviet Union is presently at a stage of growth of "developed socialism" with two official classes, peasants and workers, and a subclassification of intellectuals. The classless society of pure communism awaits some time in the future.

In parcelling out privileges, however, it is apparent that the top level of party officials rank highest, followed by government officials, the military and internal police, trained specialists and performing artists.

The most conspicuous sign of privilege and status is a chauffeured automobile with its back window discreetly shrouded by gray curtains.

For the highest 20 or 30 officials of the party politburo, there are black Zil limousines, each hand-made in a Moscow factory and valued at about \$80,000.

Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev often rides in a Rolls Royce, while his armed guards ride in a Zil.

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ALGARVE	26	37	Cloudy			
AMSTERDAM	17	25	MADEIR	28	34	Fair
ANARA	20	34	MIAN	31	38	Cloudy
ANTWERP	20	34	MONTREAL	22	32	Cloudy
BEIJING	22	32	MOSCOW	16	21	Cloudy
BERGDADE	19	32	MUNICH	16	31	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	20	34	NEW YORK	23	34	Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	20	34	NIGHT	23	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	32	OSLO	17	34	Cloudy
CARRO	20	34	PARIS	21	30	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	35	PEACOCK	23	35	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	34	ROME	20	34	Fair
COSTA MESA	20	34	SOFA	26	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	34	STOCKHOLM	11	34	Rain
EDINBURGH	17	34	TOKYO	21	31	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	35	TEL AVIV	21	38	Fair
FRANKFURT	20	34	TORONTO	23	37	Fair
GENEVA	20	34	VENICE	23	37	Fair
MELBOURNE	20	34	VIRGINIA	16	30	Showers
MONTREAL	22	32	WARSAW	12	34	Showers
MUNICH	16	31	WASHINGTON	23	34	Cloudy
LA PALMA	20	34	ZURICH	23	34	Cloudy
LISBON	21	35				
LONDON	19	34				
LOS ANGELES	19	34				

\*Yesterday's readings. U.S. Standard  
 at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.

NEW YORK (API)		Closing prices on July 4, 1974.		Wt. Averages	
Following quote by National Association of Petroleum Refiners, Inc., are the prices of the products listed below.		Mid. Assted		Wt. Averages	
Crude oil	24.40	Crude oil	24.40	Crude oil	24.40
Gasoline	1.10	Gasoline	1.10	Gasoline	1.10
Heating oil	1.10	Heating oil	1.10	Heating oil	1.10
Distillate	1.10	Distillate	1.10	Distillate	1.10
Jet fuel	1.10	Jet fuel	1.10	Jet fuel	1.10
Aviation	1.10	Aviation	1.10	Aviation	1.10
Motor fuel	1.10	Motor fuel	1.10	Motor fuel	1.10
Gas oil	1.10	Gas oil	1.10	Gas oil	1.10
Light oil	1.10	Light oil	1.10	Light oil	1.10
Heavy oil	1.10	Heavy oil	1.10	Heavy oil	1.10
Crude oil	24.40	Crude oil	24.40	Crude oil	24.40
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Gas oil	1.10	Gas oil	1.10	Gas oil	1.10
Light oil	1.10	Light oil	1.10	Light oil	1.10
Heavy oil	1.10	Heavy oil	1.10	Heavy oil	1.10
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Crude oil	24.40	Crude oil	24.40	Crude oil	24.40
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Heating oil	1.10	Heating oil	1.10	Heating oil	1.10
Distillate	1.10	Distillate	1.10</		

21



By Newgate Callendar

## CHESSE\_\_\_\_\_By Robert Byrne

—By Robert Byrne

**GOLTIŠ/BLACK**

**Position after 18 B-KN1**

Hard to Overlook  
Meanwhile, however, the obtrusive fact is White's imposing center: if the hyper-modernist cannot recover a

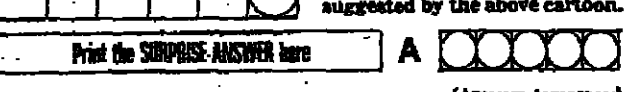
water-Marshall Invitational Tournament, Black's hypermodernism went wildly awry and Bisguier swept through to a sharp tactical victory. Bisguier's 5 P-B4, initiating

Soltis's 7...KN-Q2 and 8...NXP, baring Black's fianchettoed bishop and bringing

1 P-Q4	N-KU3	15 B-QB2	N-Q2	25 Q-Q2	N-KB1
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	16 N-R2	N-B3	30 P-N5	N-K2
3 N-QB3	B-N2	17 N-N5	N-Q4	31 BxP	P-K4
4 P-K4	F-Q3	18 B-KN1	QR-B1	32 P-N4	R-R1
5 P-B4	P-B4	19 PxN	QxN	33 B-N6	QRxP
6 PxP	Q-R4	20 B-Q3	OxOP	34 QxP	K-R7ch
7 B-Q3	KN-Q2	21 B-B4	Q-K5	35 R-B2	RxRch

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TV X PROCLAIM LIBE  
LADY BY ORDER OF  
PASS AND SIGN  
PARADE  
APPROX

Schach  
7-8

"I DIDN'T SAY HE **DID** IT...I SAID  
HE **COULD** HAVE DONE IT."

"I DIDN'T SAY HE **DID** IT...I SAID HE **COULD** HAVE DONE IT."

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Bisquett	Black Solite	White Bisquett	Black Solite	White Bisquett	Black Solite
1 P-Q4	K-PK3	15 B-B2	N-Q2	26 Q-Q2	K-Solite
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	16 N-R2	N-B3	27 P-F5	N-K2
3 N-B3	B-N2	17 N-N4	N-Q4	28 B-P4	P-K4
4 Q-K4	P-Q3	18 B-KN1	Q-R-B1	29 P-N4	P-R4
5 P-B3	P-B3	19 P-B3	Q-P4	30 Q-P4	Q-P4
6 P-P3	Q-R4	20 B-F3	Ox-P4	34 Q-P4	R-R7ch
7 B-Q3	KN-Q2	21 B-B4	O-K5	35 B-B2	K-R7ch
8 N-N2	N-B3	22 N-N4	B-B6	36 B-R4	P-F3
9 O-O	N-P5	23 N-N4	Q-BR	37 C-B7	P-P4
10 P-B3	P-B3	24 Q-Q4	Gsch	38 K-R7	P-N1
11 P-R3	B-Q3	25 P-B6	P-N3	39 P-N6	R-O1
12 P-R3	Q-R3	26 Q-KP4	Q-R-Q1	40 Q-R4	R-B1
13 P-QN3	P-B4	27 Q-Q5	B-P-K3	41 Q-R7ch	B-K4
14 P-QN3	P-P4	28 P-O4	P-K3	42 P-N7	Resigns



# Connors Disposes Of Rosewall Easily In Wimbledon Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 7 (UPI)—For the fourth time in 20 years, Ken Rosewall came away second best from the Wimbledon men's tennis finals as he was demolished yesterday by Jimmy Connors' weight of stroke and serve, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

The 93-minute victory gave the United States a sweep of the singles title, since Chris Evert, Connors' fiancée, beat Olga Morozova in the women's final on Saturday.

Rosewall, the sentimental favorite, never got in the match. He was outstrung and outlasted, a weary 39-year-old man who had left his game in the dressing room.

Connors was superb. The 21-year-old left-hander, joint No. 1 in the United States with Stan Smith, had a plan of attack and kept to it.

Beaten to the Punch  
He stayed in the backcourt at first, hitting hard and deep to get the feel, taking the ball on the rise and swinging it from side to side. Rosewall could do little about it. He was beaten to the punch, battered by two-fisted backhands that knocked him off balance.

The Australian won the first game and then the avalanche hit him. Connors held service and went to work on Rosewall's service. A forehand pass, a smash on a short ball, a two-hander into the corner and then the break to 2-1 as Rosewall backhanded over the line.

Quickly Connors was at set point, slipping a backhand through the hole for 6-1. Only 21 minutes had passed and the crowd was in sympathy.

Rosewall kept waiting for a lift, some inspiration of thought or stroke. In the opening game of the second set, he unleashed what is recognized as the best backhand in tennis. But it wasn't good enough.

Six Times at Deuce  
With uncanny anticipation, Connors was there six times they were at deuce, with Rosewall once at break point. But a forehand volley on the stretch had the Australian beaten.

Normally Connors, with his speed of foot, hustles to the net behind his spinning southpaw service. For a while he stayed back, content to pick up the Rosewall return and then forage forward. He was lucky now. A net-cord shot put him a 2-0, another netcord helped save his service and then, with 10 games in a row, he reached 4-0.

Rosewall jumped up and down on the back line and won a game, but it was unearned. For a minute Connors was human. He hit a couple into the net and double-faulted for 4-1.

Connors was brimming with confidence and his percentage of good shots was incredible as the two-fisted brought up the chalk from the line and the overheads jumped off the grass. The second set was on the board at 6-1, then Connors had the break at 1-0. Was Rosewall ever going to move?

Rosewall's Bid  
Leading by 2-1, he made his bid. He was at 30-40 on a backhand rife to Connors' feet, then was brought back to deuce. He was at ad-0 on a backhand pass. Deuce again. One more advantage on a backhand volley. Could he get the break that might mean the set? Connors squashed his hopes, smashing for that same, breaking service for another.

## Russians Dominate Henley Regatta

HENLEY, England, July 7 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union showed its rowing strength at the Henley Royal Regatta today when the Trud Kolomna eight topped a triumphant series of performances to retain the Challenge Cup for the third successive year.

The Russians launched a skillful, calculated rally over the last 50 yards to beat the British national eight from the Leader and Thames Traders' clubs by half a length in one of the closest finals there in years.

For more than six minutes on

the course of 1 mile 550 yards, the British crew appeared as if it could provide an upset. But in the end, the finely-trained and heavier Russians powered through to victory in 6 minutes 34 seconds. The race was won in the last half-dozen strokes.

The Soviet Union's contingent gained three other trophies in the finals today—the Stewards' Cup with their coxless four from the Dynamo Club, the Double Sculls with Gennadi Korshikov and Alexander Timoshin, and the Silver Goblets coxed pairs with Nick Ivanov and Vladimir Eshtinov.

The United States won two events. The Porcellain Club of Harvard coxed four took the Wyfold Cup, and Holy Spirit High School of New Jersey won the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboys' eights.

Harvard University lost to the Belgian eight, Antwerp R.V. in the Thames Cup final.

Sean Dree of Ireland easily retained the Diamond Sculls, outclassing British international Ken Dwan in the final. Another Irish victory came from University College Dublin in the Ladies Plate for eights.

Chelsea Signs Scot  
LONDON, July 7 (UPI)—David Hay, 24-year-old Glasgow Celtic midfielder star and one of Scotland's World Cup stars, yesterday signed with the London First-Division team Chelsea for a fee in the region of £250,000, a club spokesman said.

Hay, who made a brief appearance, finished second with a 71 yesterday for 280.

Chuck Courtney, Bob Zender and Dave Hill tied for third at 281. Courtney had a 69 and Zender a closing 73; Hill had a 73.

San Siro, 62-year-old marvel in his fourth decade of competition, stumbled to a 75 for 267.

Other qualifiers for the main tournament included U.S. star Dennis Weaver, former PGA

champion Al Geiberger, Ron Cerrudo, and Phil Rodgers.

Saved Triumph  
MILWAUKEE, July 7 (AP)—Ed Sneed, the leader all the way, shattered the hopes of his challengers with an eagle-3 on the sixth hole yesterday and breezed to a four-stroke victory in the Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

Sneed, 29, won for the second time in his six-year pro career with a final-round par 72 and a 73-hole total of 276, 12 under par on the hilly, 7,001-yard Tuckaway Country Club course.

He became the third man this year to lead through all four rounds of a regular tour event. Jack Nicklaus and Johnny Miller were the others.

Other Jones, who made a brief appearance, finished second with a 71 yesterday for 280.

Chuck Courtney, Bob Zender and Dave Hill tied for third at 281. Courtney had a 69 and Zender a closing 73; Hill had a 73.

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## Peterson, in Lotus, Beats Ferraris

SWEDEN, France, July 7 (AP)—Sweden's Ronnie Peterson kept his foot off the brake of his Lotus long enough to outfox Austrian Niki Lauda and win the French Grand Prix today.

But Lauda, who finished ahead of Ferrari teammate Clay Regazzoni, finished second to take the lead in the world drivers championship.

An accident at the starting line involving rookie Tom Pryce of Britain, Kesketh driver James Hunt and Argentina's Carlos Reutemann, in a Brabham, eliminated the trio from any chance in the race.

Trying to repeat his start-to-finish victory in the last grand prix, in the Netherlands, Lauda took over from the pole position

with Peterson's Lotus right behind him.

"I knew the only place to get Niki was on braking at the end of the fast straight," Peterson said after the race, "so I left my braking very, very late and squeezed ahead." Peterson took over the lead on the 17th lap.

The Swede, who won the French Grand Prix last year, gradually pulled out to lead by 20 seconds from Lauda, with Regazzoni third and never within striking distance.

The race soon developed into series of two-car battles.

South African Jody Scheckter, in a Tyrrell, drove a solid race in fourth spot for the first 60 laps, then suddenly closed on Regazzoni. In the final laps, he was

right on the Ferrari's back wheels, but the determined Swede is a hard man to pass, and he kept Scheckter behind to take the flag by only a few feet.

Belgium's Jackie Ickx, in a Lotus, drove his best race of the season, passing the McLarens of Mike Hailwood and Dennis Hulme to take fifth from Hulme by less than half a second.

Scheckter's Tyrrell teammate, Patrick Depailler, of France, was a threat to Hailwood throughout the race in another two-car fight which gave the crowd of 60,000 a thrilling 90 minutes.

Lauda now leads the title race with 36 points; Regazzoni is second with 32; Emerson Fittipaldi, whose McLaren broke down today, is third with 31, and Scheckter fourth with 26 points.

Team manager Luca Badoer, a 29-year-old lawyer brought in last year by Enzo Ferrari to reorganize the team, had said before the race that "I won't mind if we don't win here, but it will be vital to get points to keep our drivers right up there in the title race." His hopes were fulfilled.

Seaver, now 6-6, won his third game in a row. The Met right-hander left the game after five innings after aggravating his strained left hip by fielding Chris Speier's bunt for the final out in the first inning.

At Cincinnati, Cesar Geronimo hit a tie-breaking home run in the seventh inning as two rookie pitchers, Tom Carroll and Will McGarity, teamed up to pitch the Reds to a 2-1 victory over St. Louis in the first game of a doubleheader. Geronimo's homer, his third of the season, came off rookie right-hander Bob Forsch, who was making his major league debut.

Philips 3, Padres 3  
At Philadelphia, Willie Montañez had a double and two singles

to lead a 13-hit attack as the Phillies defeated San Diego, 3-2. Philadelphia scored nine runs in the first four innings and Jim Lonborg went on to post his 11th victory against seven defeats.

Dodgers 4, Expos 1  
At Montreal, Tommy John, with relief help from Mike Marshall, became the winning pitcher in the National League when he scored his 15th victory as Los Angeles defeated the Expos, 4-1, in the first game of a doubleheader.

John, now 13-2, worked 7 1/3 innings, gave up seven hits while walking three and striking out three before giving way to Marshall in the eighth inning. Marshall pitched in with a runner on first base, retired the next two batters and pitched a scoreless ninth to earn his 12th save.

At Boston, Hal McRae's single and Fran Healy's sacrifice fly drove home runs in the 10th inning to give Kansas City an 11-1 victory over the Red Sox in the first game of a doubleheader. It was the fifth consecutive defeat for Boston.

George Brett walked to lead off the 10th and was sacrificed to second by Cookie Rojas. Amos Otis walked, McRae singled to score Brett and, after John Mayberry walked, Healy's sacrifice fly scored Otis.

Rich Miller drove in five runs for Boston with his first career grand slam, in the sixth, a double and three singles. One of his singles set up the game-tying run in the eighth inning.

Brewers 3, Twins 5  
At Milwaukee, Don Money tied the major league record for consecutive errorless games at third base in one season and Mike Hagan and Darrell Porter each drove in three runs to lead the Brewers to an 8-3 victory over Minnesota in the first game of a doubleheader.

Money tied the record of 77 games set by Boston's Rico Petrocelli in 1971. The record for consecutive errorless games over more than one season is 97 by the Giants' Jim Davenport from 1968 to 1969. Money has a carry-over of two errorless games from last year.

White Sox 3, Tigers 1  
At Detroit, Bart Johnson pitched a two-hitter in his first appearance of the season for Chicago, giving up a solo home run to Norm Cash in the second inning, in pitching the White Sox to a 3-1 victory over the Tigers. Johnson retired 20 consecutive batters between the home run and Mickey Stanley's leadoff single in the ninth. He picked up his first victory as a starter since July 4, 1973, and chalked up his first complete game in the majors since 1971. He was called up from the minors on Friday.

Mets 6, Giants 6  
At New York, Teddy Martinez's three-run triple high-lighted a five-run first inning and led the Mets to a 6-6 victory over San Francisco on a combined three-hitter by Tom Seaver and Bob Apodaca. Leading pitcher Ron Bryant, 2-11, retired the first two Mets batters before Rusty Staub singled. He advanced to second when Cleon Jones walked, and scored on John Milner's single. Jerry Grote's single drove in a two-run double at the Brewers beat Minnesota 3-0.

Brewers 3, Twins 5  
At Milwaukee, Bill Champion, Eduardo Rodriguez and Tom Murphy combined for a six-hit shutout and Dave May's hit a two-run double at the Brewers beat Minnesota 3-0.

White Sox 3, Tigers 1  
At Detroit, Carlos May, Dick Allen and Ron Santo, each hit home runs to help Chicago to a 9-0 lead but pitchers Wilbur Wood and Terry Forster needed every one of those tallies as the Tigers rallied for eight runs in the fifth and sixth innings in a 9-8 victory by the White Sox.

May's fourth homer of the season came with two on in the second inning. Ron Santo, who singled home two runs and Ken Henderson another to give Wood the lead, Allen opened the fifth with his 21st homer, Melton followed with his 10th and Ducky Dent singled home a run before the Tigers began their comeback.

3-2 Erickson hit a two-run homer in the fifth, his eighth in his seventh loss in 13 decisions. Sutton, who has now lost five in a row, has not won since May 16. The Expos added three players to their roster yesterday in two deals with the Memphis Blues of the International League. They recalled pitcher Dale Murray, a 24-year-old right-hander, and utility player Joe Morales and Jason purchased pitcher Don Carrithers, 27, from the Blue Jays.

Aspen 3, Padres 6  
At Philadelphia, Dave Cain's two-run sixth-inning single helped Dick Buten's season a personal six-game losing streak as the Phillies beat San Diego, 6-2. Buten, 3-7, hurled the first six innings and picked up the victory when the Phillies rallied for three runs in the sixth inning to knock out Lowell Palmer.

Expos 6, Dodgers 2  
At Montreal, Bob Balaban slammed a three-run homer and pitcher Mike Torres scattered eight hits, leading the Expos to a 6-2 victory over Los Angeles. Balaban's homer, his 10th, came in the first inning following singles by Willie Davis and Ken Griffey and sent him Sutton to his seventh loss in 13 decisions. Sutton, who has now lost five in a row, has not won since May 16. The Expos added three players to their roster yesterday in two deals with the Memphis Blues of the International League. They recalled pitcher Dale Murray, a 24-year-old right-hander, and utility player Joe Morales and Jason purchased pitcher Don Carrithers, 27, from the Blue Jays.

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# W. Germans Beat Dutch, 2-1, to Win World Cup

## Mueller's Goal Is Decisive

By Brian Glanville

MUNICH, July 7 (UPI)—West Germany, 2-1 victors over the Netherlands, is the new World Cup champion. It is the first time it has won soccer's prestigious title.

Despite the traumatic blow of a goal on a penalty very late in the match, the West Germans recovered to score before halftime and hold the Dutch to a 1-0 lead. Perhaps it could be said that the result turned out to be a save for Johan Cruyff, a save that kept the Dutch from regaining the lead, then it would have kept it. As it was, Gerd Mueller, leading scorer of the 1970 World Cup, who he decided goal for the Germans.

Despite the early penalty, when a Cruyff walked around him he wasn't there, West Germany's decision to play Bertie van Leeuwen was largely successful. It was by no means the optimal day for Cruyff which might have expected. Finally after an explosive ending. On the other hand, it is not an entirely exceptional for the West German hero, a Beckenbauer, who played with a somewhat cautious defense, and was only once seen striking for goal. That, however, was from a free kick. The Dutch defense, as had been expected, was often highly capable. The Netherlands are not a team when they are not forward. The West Germans, perhaps a little lucky to go on to victory, are not a team-around team, either. I don't think they would categorize with the Brazilians who

won the World Cup four years ago.

Once they had thrown off the yoke of their inferior feelings, the Germans played some fast, incisive football. Uli Hoessgen and Rainer Bonhof, who has revealed himself as a superb playmaker, supported Mueller and Bernd Hoesl. Hoesl, indeed, had a surprisingly effective match, gaining considerable confidence after his part in the German penalty. Of Bonhof it may be said that he ultimately had the better of an intriguing duel with Johan Neeskens.

Perhaps the pick of this exciting, if scintillating, match was Wim van Hanegem, that remarkable mixture of strength and subtlety. He had a superb match, holding off opponents when he had the ball and passing it superbly both short and long. There were also times when he was dangerous with his head.

**Quick Goal**

No World Cup final has had a more astonishing start than this one, which produced a first-minute penalty and a goal for the Netherlands. Indeed, not a single West German player had effectively touched the ball when Johan Cruyff was brought down in the penalty area and Jack Taylor, the English referee, bravely and firmly awarded the kick. Neeskens, who had already converted two penalty kicks against the Bulgarians, snatched an unanswerable right-footed shot past Sepp Maier.

The Dutch movement, which proceeded the penalty, was a study in calm, almost provocative, possession football. The high German majority in the crowd

whistled its disapproval while the Dutch coolly pushed the ball about. Finally, it was played back to Cruyff, who had fallen into a deep position. The galvanic Dutch center forward accelerated for goal, went past Vogts, left into the penalty area from left, and was chopped down by Hoessgen. Hence the penalty, and goal. The Dutch could scarcely have made a more sensational and inspiring beginning.

**Penalty Equalizes**

For 25 minutes they besprayed the field, rolling the ball about with casual command, easily subduing an unimaginative West German attack. Then, believe it or not, another penalty enabled West Germany to equalize.

Most of the credit went to Hoesl, one of the lesser names in the West German team. A clever pass by Wolfgang Overath, always a diligent worker, in midfield and even on defense, sent him and Paul Breitner dashing up the left wing. Hoesl, who could have passed to Breitner, but he boldly decided to go it alone, spurring into the penalty area, where he was tripped by a desperate Wim Jansen. It was Breitner who scored from the penalty, his third goal of the World Cup, sending the ball low between goalie Jan Jongbloed and the left-hand post. Helmut Schoen, the West German coach, was justified in preferring him to Hoessgen, who had missed the previous penalty against Poland.

This success completely transformed the West Germans, who now emerged rampantly from under the shadow of that crippling first-minute penalty. The only way to live with the Dutch is to attack, and this the Germans now found the spirit could do. Hoesl sent through Vogts, for once leaving his job as Cruyff's guardian, to break right through the shallow Dutch defense, and shoot for the very corner where Breitner had scored. But Jongbloed, 33-year-old Dutch goalkeeper, made a memorable one-handed save.

Jongbloed, however, is not quite so good when it comes to interacting high crosses. One, from Overath, he managed only to paw out but recovered to kick clear from the advancing Jurgen Grabowski. Then, Hoessgen, with a dynamic burst of speed, was past Wim Stuurman on the left, rolling the ball wide of Jongbloed, only for Wim Rijkse to kick clear from the goalmouth.

Two minutes more and Hoessgen ran over the ball at a free kick, Franz Beckenbauer following up to send in a cunning lob, which Jongbloed at full stretch pushed over the bar. But if you attack, there is always the danger that you leave yourself thin at the back; and this the Germans did. Away came the Dutch, with only Beckenbauer to face Cruyff and Rep, who was on his captain's left. Mathematically, it should have been an inevitable goal, as Cruyff very correctly drew Beckenbauer and passed to Rep. But Rep was not skilful enough to beat Maier, who saved admirably at his feet.

It was a very expensive error. With a couple of minutes left to halftime, the West Germans again exposed the limitations of the Dutch defense and scored the goal which would give them the World Cup. It was Grabowski who cleverly began the move with a pass to the right to the powerful Bonhof. The midfield player beat Arie Haan for speed on the outside, crossed a ball the Dutch couldn't clear, and Gerd Mueller swept it into the left-hand corner of the net.

For the second half, the Netherlands took off Robby Reuse, who had been pronounced fit only at the last moment, and sent on Rem van De Kerkhof, one of two footballing twins, as a substitute. He is a fast lanky



THE RIGHT PLACE—West Germany's Gerd Mueller gets half of the winning goal of yesterday's 2-1 victory in the World Cup final at Munich's Olympic Stadium.

player who puts crosses over from either wing.

There could well have been a Dutch equalizer after 59 minutes, when Maier, under pressure, lost Rep's corner from the right. But Breitner was at hand to head out from under the bar. Next Cruyff swung in an insidious free kick from the right. Van Hanegem beat Beckenbauer for a diving header but Maier was able to seize the ball. Midway through the second half the Dutch were obliged to

bring on another substitute. Theo De Jong, for Rijkse, a serious matter this for the blond Rijkse, who had been playing a magnificent competent game at center half, winning ball after ball, and often distributing it nicely. Now Jansen, essentially a midfielder player, had the ungrateful job of marking Mueller, with De Jong replacing him in the "engine room."

Yet, the Dutch were far from discouraged. They were carrying

the play now vigorously to the Germans, whose own failings in defense were increasingly evident. Twice Georg Schwarzenbeck made the elementary mistake of turning his back and jumping when an opponent pretended to center. A long cross from the left by Van De Kerkhof was allowed to float over the Germans' defense to be met ferociously on the volley by Neeskens. Only a superb piece of blocking by Maier saved a goal. West Germany, however, broke

away again and Jongbloed, who had once headed the ball clear, now came out with fine judgment to kick away from Hoessgen, put through alone by Mueller. Next, a raking long ball from Bonhof sent Hoessgen clear, Jansen brought him down for the second time in the game, but now ref Taylor would give no penalty. So the last frenetic Dutch rally faded away, and West Germany retained the World Cup it won in Switzerland 20 years ago.

## Jones, and U.S. Men, Too Fast for Russians

By David DuPre

DURHAM, N.C., July 7 (UPI)—The United States swept the discus and won the high jump and the mile relay to surge from behind and defeat the Soviet Union men's team, 117-102 yesterday in their 12th dual track and field meet.

The American women, however, were defeated, 80-67, giving the Russians the overall title, 192-184, at Duke University.

Sprinter Reggie Jones became a triple winner as he topped the Olympic champion Valeri Borzov and teammate Mark Lutz in a thrilling 200-meter dash.

Jones clocked 20.81 to Lutz's 20.83 and 20.84 for the fading Borzov.

Borzov, in lane three, was off to a quick start and led both Jones, on his outside, and Lutz, on the inside, by at least three yards out of the turn. But with about 50 meters to go, both Jones and Lutz poured it on and Borzov could not hold on.

Jones, a freshman from the University of Tennessee, thus defeated two of the world's top sprinters in two days—fellow American Steve Williams in the 100 Friday and Borzov yesterday. Jones was also on the winning 440-yard relay team.

Javelin thrower Sam Colson uncoiled a heave of 265 feet 4 inches on his next-to-last throw to defeat the heavy favorite, Janis Lusia of the Soviet Union. Teammate Fred Luke captured second with 271.5 for an unexpected American sweep.

"It was just a matter of having a good day and Lusia having a bad one, because he is capable of beating everybody," Colson said.

Olympic champion Lyudmila Bragina, 30, lowered her world 3,000 meter record to 8 minutes 52.74 seconds as she led the entire race. It was the first time this event was run in the Soviet American series.

The U.S. women suffered an unexpected setback when Patty Johnson, who had won the previous three hurdle races in the series, was left in the blocks and finished third. It was won by Natalia Lebedeva in 32.2, a meet record. Mamie Rawlins was second, also in 32.2.

The American women got outstanding performances, however, from Mary Decker, who won the 800 meters, and Francine Slichting, who won the 200 meters.

Decker, 15, trailed teammate Robin Campbell for the first lap. When Campbell faltered, Decker took the lead with 350 yards to go and held it until the final turn when Valentina Gerasimova passed her, and appeared to have the race won with 100 meters to go.

Decker, however, surged ahead again and won going away in 2:02.28.

Slichting, who said she was running "like a scared rabbit," pulled away from Soviet champion Marina Sidrova and won the 300 by four yards in 13.17.

Rick Wohlhuter and James Robinson swept the mens 800 with Wohlhuter, the American record-holder, routing the field in 1:44.0. Robinson was second in 1:47.5. The two Soviet runners were never a factor in the race. Their top half-mile, Yevgeny Arzhanov, did not compete because of a heel injury.

On Friday, in the 110-meter

hurdles, Tom Hill of the U.S. Army held off fast-closing Charles Foster to win in 13.5. Russians Vladimir Ponomarev and Vladimir Pantaleev swept the 1,600-meter race. Ponomarev's time was 3:42.1.

Soviet hammer throwers recorded a sweep with just two throws. Alexey Spiridonov whirled the weight 244 feet 11 inches, a meet record, and then passed his remaining throws because it was raining. Anatoly Bondarchuk, after an initial throw of 233.2, also passed. The Americans never came close to matching them.

The Russians gained more field event points in the pole vault, where Vladimir Trofimenko did 16-10 3/4. America's Dave Roberts scored no points. Roberts, an 18-foot vaulter, passed until the bar was at the winning height, then failed to clear it.

This was Russia's ninth combined victory in the history of the dual event, against two losses and one tie. The U.S. men posted their ninth triumph and the American girls lost for the 11th time.

## Dahlia Carries Her New Rider To Victory on Paris Racetrack

PARIS, July 7 (UPI)—Dahlia, a 4-year-old filly, quickly showed her new jockey the form she had last year by winning the Grand Prix de St. Cloud today.

The U.S.-bred horse, with Frenchman Yves Saint-Martin riding, was an impressive victor in the 1,000,000-franc (\$200,000) classic for 3-year-olds and up at the St. Cloud race track. On the way, another U.S.-bred was second in the field of 11 in the 2,500-meter (about 1 5/8 miles) race with Direct Flight third.

Last year, Dahlia and her steady rider, Australian Bill Fyres, had piled up about \$500,000 in earnings in three countries, winning in France and then taking the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot, England, and the Washington, D.C. Internationals.

The year—until today—has been another story for the filly owned by American oil magnate Nelson Bunker Hunt and trained by Maurice Zilber, an Egyptian

who has made his career in France. Dahlia finished third, fourth and fifth in her first three starts, all with Fyres aboard. But last week, Hunt and Fyres parted company and the ride today was given to Saint-Martin, France's leading jockey. The change didn't hurt.

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On Friday, in the 110-meter

## Soviet Union, U.S. Teams to Beat In Basketball

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union and the United States loomed as the teams to beat in the final round of the world basketball championship.

Both powerhouses easily won their three games in the preliminary round. Cuba also came out of the qualifying round undefeated but after a 80-70 victory over a Canadian team which led throughout their Friday night game before falling behind with only two minutes to go.

Also moving into the finals were Brazil, Spain and Canada. Host Puerto Rico, like defending champions, Yugoslavia, was exempt from the preliminaries.

Yugoslavia begins its defense today against Brazil. In San Juan's Roberto Clement Coliseum. In the other games, Spain meets the Soviet Union and the United States faces Puerto Rico.

In Friday night's games, the United States routed Argentina 109-59; Brazil topped the Central African Republic 94-54; Spain swamped the Philippines 117-65; the Soviet Union downed Mexico 85-60; and Czechoslovakia got its only victory at the expense of Australia, 83-64.

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## Girls Produce 3 Swim Marks In E. Germany

BERLIN, July 7 (UPI)—East Germany's Ulrike Richter today set the third world record of the two-day national championships at Rostock by swimming the women's 200-meter freestyle in 2 minutes 18.4 seconds.

The old record, set by American Melissa Belote in the 1972 Olympics in Munich, stood at 2:19.2.

The other records, set yesterday, were in the 100-meter freestyle, by Kornelia Ender in 57.50 seconds, and the 400-meter breaststroke, by 14-year-old Anne-Katrin Schott in 2:37.89 minutes.

East German girls now hold every world print record in freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, individual medley and team medley except for the 200 and 400 meters freestyle and the 100-meter backstroke.

Schott broke the oldest existing record, 2:38.5 set in 1968 by American Cathy Carr.

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On Friday, in the 110-meter

Decker, 15, trailed teammate Robin Campbell for the first lap. When Campbell faltered, Decker took the lead with 350 yards to go and held it until the final turn when Valentina Gerasimova passed her, and appeared to have the race won with 100 meters to go.

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## Merckx Picks Up Speed In the Tour de France

AIX-LES-BAINS, France, July 7 (Reuters)—Eddy Merckx had a bad moment today when Frenchman Raymond Pouliard outdistanced him in the final climb of the tenth stage of the Tour de France cycling classic but the Belgian ace rallied to grab his second straight stage victory.

Merckx, who yesterday won the ninth stage well ahead of all but five riders, including Pouliard, produced a superb effort to make up the ground he lost in the Mont du Chat pass 14 miles from the finish to retain the overall lead.

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## British Lions Triumph

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 7 (AP)—The touring British Lions rugby union team edged a Northern Transvaal side, 16-12, yesterday.

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Johan Neeskens scores on penalty kick as West German Sepp Maier leans the wrong way in first half.

## Germany's Coach Gibes At Losers' Confidence

MUNICH, July 7 (UPI)—The Germans helped West Germany win the World Cup because as too sure of the title before match, German coach Helmut Schoen said today.

"They thought they were already world champions before the match and this helped us," Schoen said. "They were too confident."

Schoen said the performance of Johan Cruyff and the Dutch player who marked him, Jan Jongbloed, Schoen said with a hint.

"I said to Bertie after the match, 'It is a pity that Cruyff did not play today. If he had, it would have been harder for us.'"

Schoen was asked whether West Germany was really the world's best team.

"I am only interested in the result—and it speaks for Germany," he said. "If Holland were the better team, they would have won the World Cup."

Schoen said his team improved from game to game after its 1-0 defeat by East Germany.

"We had a serious, very serious discussion with our players after that flop against the East Germans," he said. "The result of the discussion was that every player would fight to his limits in the remaining games to get as far as possible."

Schoen said his team was slightly weaker after halftime "because Holland was putting everything on one card and pressed very hard to get the equalizer."

"This resulted in Holland gaining some control in midfield. But I was pretty sure we could hold them."

The Dutch manager, Rinus Michels, was gracious in defeat.

"It hurts," he said, "but I must congratulate the German team and all German fans."

"If we take the entire run of the World Cup, I'm more than satisfied with my team, but of course we are terribly disappointed coming so close."

"Unfortunately we suffered a poor spell towards the end of the first half and paid the penalty that is being played in Munich."

"When asked if the partisan support had helped West Germany, Michels said:

"No doubt, I offered the German players a new game on neutral ground immediately after the final whistle... They did not accept."

## The Scoreboard

KING—At San Francisco, under-18 Ray Lundy III of the United States won the 100-meter dash, 15.2 seconds, in the first round. Lundy was the only American to advance to the quarterfinals. He was defeated by Japan's Shigeo Ito, 15.4 seconds, in a 16-round heat. Ito, 17, is a 16-year-old high jumper. He is a 16-year-old high jumper. He is a 16-year-old high jumper.

PHILADELPHIA—At the United States Open, the 19-year-old Lundy dropped out of the race. He was defeated by Japan's Shigeo Ito, 15.4 seconds, in a 16-round heat. Ito, 17, is a 16-year-old high jumper. He is a 16-year-old high jumper.

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"No doubt, I offered the German players a new game on neutral ground immediately after the final whistle... They did not accept."

## Brazil Set For Change

MUNICH, July 7 (AP)—Mario Zagallo, coach of the dethroned Brazilian team, said yesterday that Europe is on top at the moment in the world of soccer and that many things in Brazil will have to change.

After Poland had edged Brazil, 1-0, in the game for third place in the World Cup, Zagallo said there is a shortage of first-class forwards in Brazil.

"Many things will have to be changed in our football," Zagallo said. "In future competitions, we will have more versatile players, because they are the only ones capable of achieving success in modern football."

Commenting on Europe's current superiority over South America, Zagallo said:

"Look at the example of Holland. It is not a matter of their loss to West Germany in the final tomorrow. They will still be regarded as the team that gave new life to world soccer." The Dutchmen had reached the final by downing Brazil, 2-0, last Wednesday.

In the loss to the Netherlands, it was Johan Cruyff who was far faster for the Brazilians. Yesterday at the Olympic Stadium here, it was Grzegorz Lato, who became the World Cup's leading goal scorer as he hit for No. 7 in a second-half breakaway. Lato's 75th-minute goal gave Poland its sixth victory in seven games.

Zagallo said, "What we must do is to follow some of the examples given by the Dutch."

Holland has a first-class team with a great star in Johan Cruyff, who instead of playing as an individual prefers to be part of a machine."

Zagallo was asked if he will resign after Brazil's failure to retain the World Cup. He replied that if he decides to resign, the team officials will be the first to know, not the press.

Asked if he would be afraid to return home to Brazil after finishing only fourth in the tournament, Zagallo said: "For someone who took part in four World Cups and won three, I still think my record is on the profit side."

Zagallo said he hoped Brazil would play more games against European teams.

Poland's coach, Kazimierz Gorski, said his team had learned several lessons from this year's World Cup:

"It is good to play offensively, but the main thing is to be able to quickly change from the offensive to the defensive and back again. Whoever masters this will be world champion."

Visit to China

MUNICH, July 7 (UPI)—Jozsef Havelange, the new president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), will visit China later this year to try to find a compromise to enable it to join FIFA.

The decision to send Havelange, a Brazilian, was taken by the executive committee yesterday. The president and other FIFA members will visit China after the FIFA congress in Rome in November.

China's application to join FIFA on condition that Taiwan is expelled was turned down June 11 at the FIFA congress.

A request by the Iranian delegate to FIFA to sanction China's participation in the Asian Games soccer tournament in Tehran in September was rejected. But the committee said it would not disbar any team if it played against the Chinese, a spokesman said.

National and club teams also will be able to play in China if they receive FIFA permission first.

WTT Signs Cramer

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP)—The Los Angeles Strings of World Team Tennis announced Friday that they have signed Pat Cramer of South Africa to play doubles and mixed doubles.

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By Archaeologist-Sailor

# Viking Seamanship Questioned

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (AP).—They were certainly seamen, the Vikings, and vicious foes in a pitched fight. There is ample historical and archaeological evidence to support those points.

But were they really such brilliant navigators? Were the ships they sailed to the ends of the world the best of their time?

Archaeologist Sibylla Haasum, 39, in contrast to generations of romantic poets and scholars, thinks not.

"Their ships were primitive," she maintains, "their rigs clumsy and inefficient and they navigated by rules of thumb." She took this stand in her doctoral dissertation at the University of Stockholm.

Dr. Haasum holds a Swedish coastal waters master's ticket. She is an amateur diver and a voracious consumer of books on naval science and seafaring lore.



Dr. Sibylla Haasum

about my paper, I believe, is its cross-disciplinary character," she went on, "I was fortunate enough to obtain a lot of valuable information from colleagues in pertinent fields."

## Origins

"After 20-odd years of offshore and inshore yachting, coupled with studies of navigation, shipbuilding, aero and hydrodynamics, climatology and Old Norse linguistics," she says, "I became convinced that many of the theories and hypotheses on Viking shipbuilding, maneuvering and navigation simply couldn't be correct. They had been put forth by desk scholars without any feeling for, or first-hand knowledge of, ships and the sea. In addition, they had been quoting one another to a point where it was difficult to make out who was quoting whom."

"The most important thing

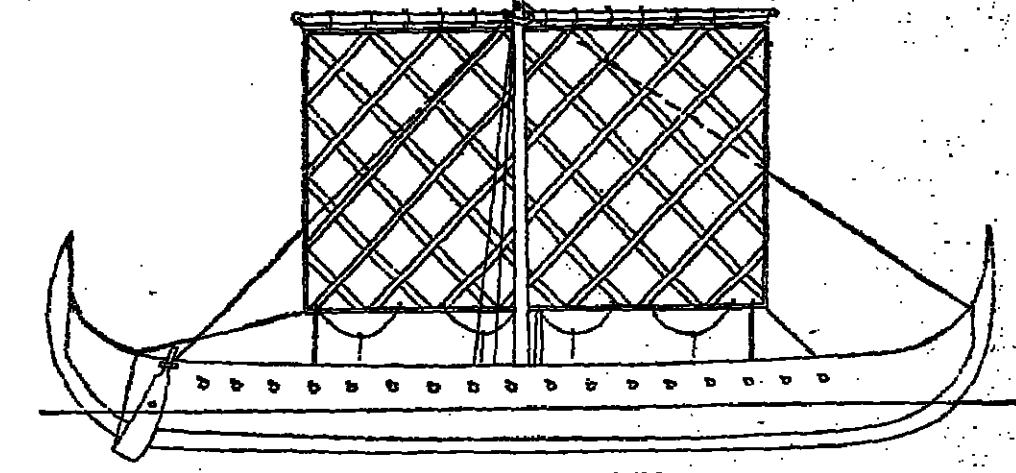
In her dissertation, Dr. Haasum takes up the problem of clinker-built (lapstrake) boats. There are two schools of thought: One that this construction method derives from a primitive basket or skin-boat, similar to the Irish curragh; another holds that the method developed from the log dugout. According to this latter theory, splashboards were added, one by one, eventually reducing the original log to a keel. Dr. Haasum accepts the dugout theory and she shows in her dissertation why—with pictures. The basket and skin-boat, she believes, were the ancestors of carvel-built craft in which the hull planking is fitted edge-to-edge instead of overlapping as in clinker-built.

Then she moves on to sails and rigging. The sails were, she says, most likely made of *valdun*, a coarse woolen fabric, most unsuitable for sailmaking. Being porous, *valdun* lets the wind through while absorbing spray and other moisture in the air and so becoming heavier and heavier. Fortunately, the Vikings, she notes, their sail plans were low and wide—a single square-rigged sail carried on a yard attached to a skippy mast.

Further, she asserts, the diagonal gridiron patterns on the sails, as shown in "picture stones"—the only representation of pre-millennium Viking ships, may have been reinforcing strips; if so, the sail, bulging in a number of little pockets, would have lost even more in aerodynamic quality. For efficiency, a sail must be made to give a smooth curve like the upper surface of an airplane wing. The gridiron pattern is not shown in representations of William's dragon-boat fleet in the Bayeux tapestry.

## Oars Needed

In a highly technical series of aero-hydrodynamic formulas and diagrams, Dr. Haasum indicates that Viking ships could hardly sail more than 30 degrees into the wind, at best, and then only if the sea was relatively calm. Doing this, she estimates, that due to its leeway the craft would have been pushed some 10 degrees off the course heading. However, the Vikings seem to have known this and taken it into account. She notes that modern sailing cruisers can sail up to 40 degrees into the wind with a leeway slippage of about 5 degrees. For Viking sailors faced with a



Above, a modern reconstruction-drawing of a Viking long boat perhaps based on the "picture stone" rubbing at right. The loops on the lower edge of the sail were thought to have been used for trimming it.

headwind, oars must have provided a considerably better means of propulsion than their sail.

In a discussion of climatological conditions in the centuries before and after the millennium, she points out that the now-prevailing westerlies of the North Atlantic were then prevailing easterlies, and that North Atlantic weather was considerably more clement in those days. A passage from Norway to Greenland, she says, could have been made in 12 days, and Ireland was a mere five days away from southern Iceland. Return trips would have taken longer, and east-bound crossings would have been laid out along a more southerly route.

An interesting chapter in the dissertation is that on Viking

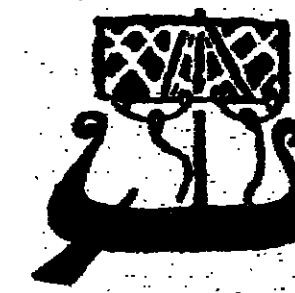
offshore navigation, crude but cunning, mainly by dead reckoning and "latitude sailing." Ancient mariners were obviously able to tell cardinal points and set an east-west course by solar and stellar observations. Several scientists believe, Dr. Haasum points out, that the "runestones" mentioned in the sagas may have been an early version of the Kollman sky compass, used aboard today's long-haul jetliners. The active agent is a type of quartz found in Norway and Iceland, able to polarize sunlight and enabling a navigator to pinpoint the sun in cloudy weather.

## Guidposts

But most or much of the navigation, Dr. Haasum believes, was done by optic, olfactory or a tactile observations. One small land from far away, the barking of a dog carries a long way over open water. The presence of birds, seals or whales were guideposts to men who knew the waters. Driftwood and kelp indicated that land was near. Sunlight reflected off a glacier would form an "ice-blink" while spot on clouds overhead and the clouds themselves were helpful, tending to form over land. Smoke from the Greenland volcanoes could be seen from afar. Other points of reference were ocean swells and the steady landward wind.

"Navigational accuracy cannot have been especially impressive by modern standards," says Dr. Haasum, "but no great degree of accuracy was really needed. Distances along the more or less established transatlantic routes were relatively short and targets like the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland were big and tall and could be spotted from way offshore."

The shape of the ships is



reviewed, verbally and graphically, from archaeological finds and reconstructions, from stone and bone carvings, from ancient coins, from the Bayeux tapestry. Dr. Haasum questions some of the representations, believing that the artist may have been aiming for aesthetic effect rather than documentary accuracy.

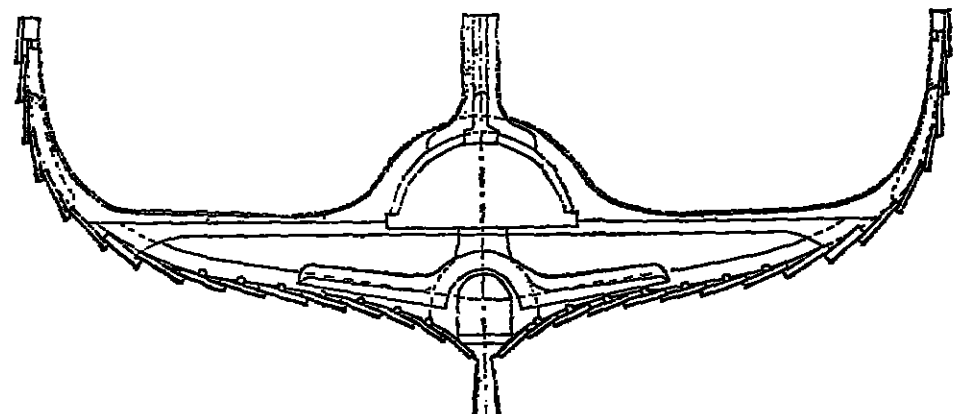
## Successful

The Viking ships, whether sleek, shallow-draft longships or deeper, broadbeamed traders, were, despite their shortcomings, successful in their time. Dr. Haasum believes. (However, she notes that British scholar A. Moberg charges that they were not much better than those used in the Mediterranean 3,000 years earlier, and she doesn't contest that statement.) Still, they couldn't keep up with the times and were, within a few centuries, replaced by faster craft with greater cargo capacity.

"The picture of that super-naturally capable Viking who sailed the world's best ships across the world's most dangerous oceans is not correct," Dr. Haasum concludes in her paper. "But they are definitely worth all due respect for making those transatlantic passages in open boats, primitively rigged, without modern navigational aids."

Dr. Haasum's amply illustrated 136-page dissertation, with an 11-page summary in English, has been published by the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Stockholm.

A cross section and detail of a Viking long boat showing its clinker-built or lapstrake construction in which the exterior planks, or strakes, overlap one another.



## PEOPLE: Kinderhook May Take New Look at Famous Son

Kinderhook, N.Y., has never made much of a fuss over its most famous native son, Martin Van Buren, but things may be about to change. After 123 years, there is a move afoot to make the former president's home into a public monument. A bill pending in Congress would turn the Van Buren estate, Lindenwald, into the same type of memorial as the Franklin Roosevelt estate at nearby Hyde Park.

Up until now, the most Kinderhook had done was put a plaque on the house and a wreath at his grave. Townspeople tore down his birthplace—his parents' tavern—in the 1930s, reportedly because they considered it an eyesore. A collection of Van Buren memorabilia in the Columbia County Historical Society has been relegated to the basement next to the bathrooms.

Catherine Gregory, a teacher from Pittsburgh, was given a conditional discharge by a London court Saturday for carrying a tear gas canister in her bag when she tried to enter the Parliament buildings last month. She pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a firearm outside the Parliament buildings last month, but she said she always carried the spray for protection against muggers. The discharge means that her offense will be overlooked if she stays out of trouble while in Britain.

Donald Boyd, who married secretly while a cadet at West Point, has lost a round in his fight with the academy to graduate. A five-member military tribunal announced Friday night that it had found Boyd in violation of the academy's honor code.

Boyd is attempting to have the West Point regulation that forbids cadets from marrying struck down as unconstitutional. West Point is fighting the case on the grounds that Boyd lied about his status, thereby violating the honor code.

Boyd's lawyer, Steven Hyman, charged after the hearing that the military proceeding is a ruse. "The issue of being married is obviously the core of the case," Hyman said, and not the violation of the honor code. A final decision is expected next week.

Publisher Ralph Ginzburg held a press conference in New York Friday to announce the revival of *Avant-Garde* magazine. Ginzburg, who was paroled from a federal prison in 1952 after serving 18 months for obscenity, started his press conference in a bathtub full of champagne. He later emerged in a blue bathrobe to state that the magazine, which suspended publication in 1972,



Martin Van Buren

represents "a triumph of beauty, love and truth over ugliness, hate and deception." He also noted that "it just isn't enough to be sexy anymore."

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has rented a \$1,500-a-month office suite in Crofton, Md., but won't say what he is going to use it for. "I don't understand why anybody cares what I'm going to be doing," Agnew told a reporter. "I'm a private citizen."

Walter Scheel, the successful German chancellor, says he and Henry Kissinger once planned to perform a foreign ministers' dance but gave it up because of a conflict in patch. Scheel is recently as President of West Germany. Scheel mentioned his aborted project at a meeting in Bonn with officers of the American Association of Teachers of German. Under the circumstances, the patch problem, Scheel said, he would have been able only to hum "and humming is not my thing."

A man who was never elected but has often been called one of the most influential figures in the House of Representatives has retired. He is Dennis Decher, the House parliamentarian.

He went to the House in 1923 as a messenger and was named parliamentarian in 1927. In that post he was praised by many but despised by Ralph Bunche as the "hiding place in the House."

He was paid a congressman's salary, \$42,500. Now 68, he advised Speaker Carl Albert that he was "too old to be a parliamentarian" and had strongly suggested that he retire. Albert said he was "the greatest parliamentarian in the world."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Russell Baker is on vacation.

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